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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)

(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was orally asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

'A'

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor)

Abdur Rahman, Molvi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirapalli).

Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).

Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).

Achint Ram, Shri (Patiala).

Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).

Agrawal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved —Sch Castes).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).

Anirudh Sinha, Shri (Madhubani).

Anjanappa Shri B. (Nellore-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).

Asnar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).

Atchamamba, Dr. Komareju (Vijayavada).

Awasthi, Shri Jagadish (Bilhaur).

A—contd.

Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Badan Singh, Ch (Bisauli).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnalal (Wardha).

Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahar—Reserved—Sch. Ccastes).

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contai).

Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).

Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).

Banerjee, Shri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).

Bangshi Thakur, Shri (Tripura-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

B—*contd.*

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).

Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).

Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).

Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).

Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).

Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).

Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).

Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).

Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).

Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).

Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).

Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Dhanbad).

Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).

Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).

Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).

Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).

Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan (Pudukottai).

Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka)

Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'D'

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra-Reserved-Sch. Castes).

Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga).

D—contd.

Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhusan (Purlia).

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore)

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).

Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).

Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Deo, Shri Shankar (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S (Amravati).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mainpuri).

Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).

Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dublish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

'E'

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

'G'

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).

Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik)

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareli).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch Castes)

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrajji (Balaghat)

Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji (Kaira).

Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).

Ghose, Shri A. V. (Jalna).

Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).

Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jamshedpur).

Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch—Behar).

Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).

Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttieri (Kasergod).

G —*contd.*

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).

Goundar, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).

Gounder, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tiruppattur).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).

Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).

Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

'H'

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).

Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).

Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker (Halar).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).

Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch Tribes).

'I'

Imam, Shri Mohammed (Chitaldrug).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

'J'

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

J —*contd.*

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur).

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Baramati).

Jena Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jhulan Sinha, Shri (Siwan).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).

Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Tellicherv).

Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

'K'

Kale, Shrimati Anasuvabai (Nagpur).

Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopargaon).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

K —contd.

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).

Katti, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch).

Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).

Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).

Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleshwar).

K —contd.

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).

Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Gudivada).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).

Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).

Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).

Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kunhan; Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Balj Nath (Rae Bareli—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'L'

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).

'M'

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat)

Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).

Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).

Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).

Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Ghatal).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).

Malhotra, Shri Thakur Das (Jammu and Kashmir).

M —contd.

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).

Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).

Maniyangadan. Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

Manjula Debi, Shrimati (Goalpara).

Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).

Mathur, Shri Mathura Das (Nagaur).

Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih)

Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).

Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).

Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Jaswant Rai (Jodhpur).

Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).

Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).

Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).

Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).

Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).

M—contd.

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).

Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).

Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).

Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).

Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu)

More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).

Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).

Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Munisamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).

Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'N'

Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingam (Nagercoil).

Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).

Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).

Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).

Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Shriniwasrao (Osmanabad).

Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Nanjappa, Shri C. (Nilgiris).

Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).

Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

'O'

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

'P'

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).

Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Palaniyandi, Shri M. (Peramalur).

Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).

Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).

Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch Tribes).

Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu).

Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).

Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).

Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur)

Patel, Sushri Maniben Vallabhbhai (Anand).

Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).

Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).

Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

P —contd.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).

Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Banjeri).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pragi Lal, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes)

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

'R'

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).

Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).

Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).

Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kheri).

Rai Bahadur. Shri (Bharatpur).

Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).

Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).

Raju, Shri Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazaribagh).

Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

R —contd.

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mahendergarh).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).

Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Rangaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).

Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).

Ramaswami, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).

Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).

Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar):

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).

Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).

Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda)

R—*contd.*

Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).

Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).

Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).

Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).

Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).

Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South West).

Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).

Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'S'

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahodrabai, Shrimati (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).

Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajganj).

Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk)

Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).

Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).

Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

S—*contd.*

Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput-Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).

Sardar, Shri Bholi (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana)

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada)

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna)

Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sen, Shri Asoka Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

Servai, Shri A. Vairavan (Tanjore).

Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).

Shankuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).

Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Shri Harish Chandar (Jaipur).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).

Shastri Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

S —contd.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Singh, Shri Awadesh Kumar (Katihar).

Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).

Singh, Shri Digvijiya Narayan (Pupri).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).

Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Chandauli).

Sinha, Shri Banarasi Prasad (Monghyr).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

S —contd.

Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).

Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sugandhi, Shri Murigeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).

Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).

Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Suder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).

Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).

Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).

Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).

Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patna).

Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Srivilliputhur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

T—*contd.*

Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambar Dayal (Unnao).

Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).

Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).

Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

V—*contd.*

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).

Venkat Rao, Shri A. R. (Jalna).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

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The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

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Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri Frank Anthony.

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Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri B. S. Murthy

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

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Shri Raghubir Sahai

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Shri Surendra Mahanty

Shri Jaipal Singh

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Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya

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Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah.

Shri N. M. Wadiwa

Shri Sarangadhara Sinha

Shri Shivram Rango Rane

Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee

Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

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Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

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Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri Surti Kistaiya
Shri Rungsung Suisa
Shri B. L. Chandak
Shri K. R. Achar
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
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Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri R Ramanathan Chettiar
Shri M. Sankarapandian
Shrimati Renuka Ray
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Jhulan Sinha
Shri Ramji Verma
Shri Govind Malaviya
Shri R L. Jangde
Shri N. C. Kasliwal
Shri Dodda Thimmaiah
Shri M. L. Dwivedi
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Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Shri Ramji Verma
Shri R. K. Khadilkar
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Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
Shrimati Krishna Mehta
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Shri Jiyalal Mandal
Shri K. G. Wodeyar
Shri Nandubhai Nichhabhai Patel
Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah
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Shri Balasaheb Patil
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar
Shri Shambhu Charan

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Shri Upendranath Barman
Shri N. G Ranga
Shri H. C. Dasappa
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Prabhat Kar
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri N. Siva Raj
Shri Khushwaqt Rai

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Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
Shri Amolakh Chand
Shri T. R. Deogirikar
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Shri M. Govinda Reddy
Shri Rohit Manushankar Dave
Shri M. Basavapunnaiah

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Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy
Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal Malviya
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Mohammed Imam
Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri Braj Raj Singh

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Shri Frank Anthony
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Shri T. N. Singh
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah
Shri Mulchand Dube
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Shri S. A. Dange
Acharya J. B. Kripalani
Shri Indulal Yajnik
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri P. K. Deo
Shri B. K. Gaikwad
Dr A. Krishnaswami
Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman

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Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri A. E. T. Barrow
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar

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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala
Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra
Shri Doraiswami Gounder
Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri U. Muthuramlinga Thevar

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan
Shri Amar Nath Agarwal
Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor
Dr R P. Dube
Shri M N Govindan Nair

Rules Committee

Shri M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar—*(Chairman)*
Sardar Hukam Singh
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Shri C R Pattabhi Ramam
Shri Tekur Subramanyam
Shri Radhelal Vyas
Shri Tyappa Hari Sonavane
Shri Shivram Rango Rane
Dr Sushila Nayar
Shri K T K Tangamani
Shri Purushottamdas R Patel
Shri Amjad Ali
Shri M R Masani
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji Desai.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Law.—Shri A. K. Sen.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Health.—Shri D P Karmarkar.

Minister of Co-operation.—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister of Mines and Oil.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Commerce.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development.—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

Minister of Education.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure.—Shri B. Gupta Reddy.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour.—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri Anil K. Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning.—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.—Shrimati Violet Alva.

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.

Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation.—Shri Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation.—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister of Law.—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning.—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence.—Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri A. C. Joshi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development.—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 19th August, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dandakaranya Scheme

\+

*219 **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1989 on the 2nd May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether a decision on the question of setting up of an appropriate organisation to administer the Dandakaranya Scheme has since been taken;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken;

(c) the functions of the organisation; and

(d) what exactly will be the relations of this organisation with the State Government concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Scheme will be administered by the Dandakaranya Development Authority on behalf of the Central Government. This body is to consist of a Chairman and the following members:—

Chief Administrator,

Chief Secretaries of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa,

Representative, Ministry of Home Affairs,

Member (Engineering)

Member (Agriculture).

(c) The functions of this Authority will be to implement the Scheme for:—

(i) the integrated development of the area, with particular regard to the welfare of the local tribal population; and

(ii) the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

(d) The State Governments will delegate the necessary powers to the Central Government which will in turn delegate them to the proposed Dandakaranya Development Authority to enable it to implement the scheme.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know what specific steps have been taken by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to implement the plans for exploitation of the vast forest resources and other mineral resources which have been indicated in the booklet circulated by the Ministry?

Shri P. S. Naskar: At the moment, the Authority has been formed and the proposed Authority will take steps for the resettlement of the displaced persons—making roads and other facilities there—and then as the time comes, the Ministry will decide what to do with those plans and schemes.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Has the Government decided about the place or city from where the administrator of the Dandakaranya Scheme will function?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The administrator of the Dandakaranya Scheme will function from two places: Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh and Koraput in Orissa, but the administrative headquarters of the Authority will be at Koraput in Orissa.

Shri Barman: We learn that within the course of this year, about 5,000 families are to be taken to this Dandakaranya Scheme for rehabilitation. But from the recent visit of the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation, it was learnt that some 20,000 families may be rehabilitated within West Bengal in the highlands that have been proved to be fit for rehabilitation. Will there be any change in the scheme now?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The hon. Member probably is referring to a news item in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta. There it was published that 20,000 families will be resettled in the new scheme or whatever it is. But there are about 45,000 families in camps in West Bengal. The State Government informed the Government of India that they will be in a position to settle 10,000 families or a little more than 10,000. So, there will be about 35,000 families to be taken to Dandakaranya Therefore, at the moment, there is no change in our programmes so far as the Dandakaranya Scheme is concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many refugees have been given gainful employment in this scheme?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The scheme has not started yet.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the estimated cost of the scheme?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The estimated cost of the scheme will be known as and when we proceed with the scheme. I cannot give the exact figures at the moment.

Shri Kasliwal: In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that the Authority will deal with the resettlement of the tribal population as also of the refugees from East Bengal. May I know why other people who desire to settle in this area,—people from other populous States,—are not permitted to settle there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is a question of priorities. The whole scheme is evolved primarily for the displaced persons from East Pakistan, always keeping in view the interests of the tribal people there. These are the priorities. If there is room others will be welcome too.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it a fact that the Chief Administraor's office is situated at Delhi and, if so, whether the Government are contemplating to shift it to Dandakaranya and, if so, when?

Shri P. S. Naskar: No, Sir. The Administrators's office is not permanently in Delhi, but at the moment, he is in Delhi to arrange for the perliminary works to be done before the headquarters are set up in Koraput and Jagdalpur.

Shri P. K. Deo: How long will the preliminary work take?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I am told it will not take much time.

Shri Supakar: Are we to understand that this area will be a centrally administered one and, if so, from what time?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This will not be a centrally administered area but the scheme will be centrally administered. The law and order questions will be dealt with by the respective States.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether this scheme was undertaken without any estimated cost?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The scheme was not undertaken without any estimated cost. For the current year we have

about Rs. 3 crores, as the estimated budget, and as we proceed with the scheme the budget will come before Parliament.

Carbon Black Plant

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*220. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3139 on the 2nd May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether negotiations regarding the setting up of a Carbon Black Plant in India have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of agreement arrived at?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government are taking any interest in these negotiations and, if so, the nature of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are taking interest in the negotiations and there are two parties with which the negotiations are being carried on: one is with the NIDC and the other is in the private sector.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May we know the time by which these will be finalised?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope that by June of next year perhaps either both or one plant will be finalised.

Bhoo Swami Leaders from Rajasthan

*222. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhoo Swami leaders from Rajasthan have submitted any representation to him and met him, seeking his intervention; and

(b) what is the nature of their demands and his reactions thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, representatives of the Bhooswami Sangh saw the Prime Minister in this connection and presented a memorandum. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan also invited the Prime Minister to arbitrate in regard to certain questions relating to compensation.

The Prime Minister agreed to do this and said that he would have the matter first examined by some competent authority. He referred this to some officers of the Planning Commission who have given a good deal of time and attention to this matter and have paid a visit to Jaipur in this connection. On their report being received by the Prime Minister he will give it his consideration and his decision.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what necessitated the intervention by the Prime Minister in this matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The request of the State Government as well as of the other party concerned. When both wanted the Prime Minister to help in this matter, I agreed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the circumstances, and what the demands are which could not be accepted by the Government of Rajasthan, and am I to understand that now the Rajasthan Government has become a party against the Bhooswamis?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The only question that was put before me was one of compensation, and that too in a limited way. That is all, and when the Chief Minister of Rajasthan said that he would be happy if I looked into this matter and gave my advice, I agreed. I agreed subject to this, that I shall have it examined fully by

competent people who would advise me. So the Central Government or the Prime Minister is not charged with that. It is the Rajasthan Government that is fully in charge of that. But the Rajasthan Government having asked for advice, I shall give it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Prime Minister is aware that during all these years nothing has been done to resettle the Bhoo Swamis?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My impression is that a great deal has been done. Whether it is adequate or not, it is difficult for me to say.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Prime Minister referred this question to the Planning Commission and called for a report from them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, that is a fact.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this question regarding the resumption of jagirs and the payment of compensation was referred to the hon. Prime Minister some five years back and he referred the whole matter to the hon. Pandit G. B. Pant, who was at that time the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh? May I also know what viewpoints have now been raised which have necessitated this further reference to the Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say in modification of the previous answer that I did not exactly refer this to the Planning Commission as such, but to certain special officers of the Planning Commission who normally deal with these matters? The Planning Commission as such has not dealt with it.

As for the other question, many years ago, I was asked to arbitrate about the whole question, not about the limited question. I was very reluctant to do this. But, ultimately when I was told that perhaps I will be able to help in this matter, I accepted that, again subject to the condition that I shall consult others, the other person being the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, who had been dealing with the Uttar Pradesh legislation. The present Home Minister, who was then Chief Minister, was good enough to go into this matter very thoroughly and examine all aspects and he sent a long report, which I accepted. After that, some months or a year after, some people—some of the Bhoo Swamis I mean—did not accept that decision of mine and the result was that the controversy continued. Ultimately, a greater part of that has been settled; all matters of principle have been settled by the Rajasthan Government in consultation with the parties. Only a very small part relating to compensation to the smaller jagirdars now remains. This matter has been brought up to me now and, as I said, since everybody wanted me to help, I agreed to do so.

M/s Jessop and Company

*223. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the workers of Jessop and Company regarding the nationalization of the Company; and

(b) if so, what decision Government has taken in this behalf?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have already taken over the management of Messrs. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta under the provisions of Section 18(A) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in order to secure better management of the undertaking. It is not considered necessary to nationalise this undertaking.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Since the taking over of the management may I know whether the demands of

the workers have been looked into and they have been conceded?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Since the management was taken over, all the demands of the workers are being looked into.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government would consider taking over the other concerns of Mundhra also which are not running properly?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have mentioned several times in this House, the concerns with which Mr. Mundhra was associated were six—Jessops, Richardson Cruddas, British India Corporation, Oslar, Angelo Brothers and Smith Stanistreet. Out of these six, four were rather badly managed. In the case of Jessops we took action under section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. As far as the other three are concerned, namely, BIC, Oslar and Richardson Cruddas, LIC has moved the courts and, therefore, special officers have been appointed by the Court. Regarding the rest, namely, Angelo Brothers and Smith Stanistreet, both were working fairly satisfactorily and, therefore, no action has been taken.

Shri Joachim Alva: In all these concerns where private management has broken down and Government has taken over, may I know whether Government takes sustained interest in picking out somebody, either from the employers or workers, to be in the management or set up a worker-management council, as they have done in the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very sustained interest has been taken in all these concerns and the proof is the very fact that the House has been showing so keen an interest in the working of these factories. As far as the production is concerned, since Jessops was taken over by the Government of India, its production has considerably improved. As against a production of Rs. 7·32 crores in 1956-57, in 1957-58 the production has gone up to Rs. 8·40 crores, and I am quite hopeful that during the current year the same tempo will be maintained.

As regards the other suggestion that the workers should be associated, I may humbly submit that this is not the type of factory in which today we can carry out that experiment. What we have done in HMT has to be done with regard to such concerns which are running completely on healthy lines. These are concerns which we have taken over because of mismanagement in the past.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know the reasons why Government feel it necessary not to nationalise these concerns?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The reasons are obvious. Unless and until we know that a concern cannot be improved by various other weapons in the armoury of the Government it is not always necessary to sink lots of money by taking over such concerns.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the grievances of the workers, which they have stated in their representation, have been intimated to the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said in reply to an earlier question, the demands of the workers in every case are being looked into very sympathetically.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: In view of the fact that Jessops have got a number of contracts which are very important for the Second Five Year Plan, I would like to know how far the production has really improved and whether if the production does not keep up improving sufficiently the Government will look into the question of nationalisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have no fears on that account. The production will improve. It has been steadily improving since we took over.

Shri Basappa: What is the capital-at-charge of this company?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The capital at charge of Jessops is about Rs. 1·22 crores broken up into Rs. 1 crore of ordinary shares and Rs. 22 lakhs of preference shares.

Crossing of the Cease-fire Line

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*224. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kumaran:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. S. Tiwari:
Shri Supakar:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Assar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that attempts were recently made by Chaudhury Ghulam Abbas and his followers to cross the cease-fire line into Kashmir;

(b) if so, the number of persons who actually crossed the cease-fire line; and

(c) the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) Ten.

(c) They were arrested and are being dealt with by the Jammu and Kashmir Government under the Egress and Ingress Movement (Control) Act of the State.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this movement has come to an end or is still continuing to be a threat to the cease-fire line in Kashmir?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has come to an end in the sense that the leaders were arrested.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether there is any truth in the allegation that this movement is engineered by certain interested political parties and the Government of Pakistan is also having its due share?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I think it is not for me to state what the internal arrangements are in Pakistan about these matters. But I should read what some people in Pakistan have said about it. Sardar Ibrahim, the so-called President of the Azad Kashmir Government, described this campaign as a political stunt, more directed against him than against India. Mr. Feroze Khan Noon said that a lot of exaggerated news about Kashmir liberation movement have been printed in some of the newspapers of Pakistan. He did not propose to take any action against these newspapers and hoped that they will rise to their responsibility. Sardar Ibrahim said again:

> "Fantastic figures have appeared in the press concerning the number of arrests in connection with this agitation."

He said:

> "At the moment, 35 persons are in detention," (that is, by Pakistan) "in connection with this agitation, 25 persons held under the Cr.P.C. in Muzafarbad and 10 under the safety laws."

Sardar Ibrahim said again:

> "Only 300 to 400 persons were participating in the agitation, behaving like shuttle-cocks in Muzafarbad and Chinari."

That will indicate that the reports that in Pakistan thousands of people were marching in were, to say the least, grossly exaggerated.

Shri Supakar: How long did this agitation last and how many persons have been arrested or detained by the Jammu & Kashmir Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has been stated. The number is ten.

Shri Supakar: How long did this movement last?

Shri Nath Pai: It seems the authorities in Pakistan want to have the best of both the worlds. On the one hand it seems that there was incitement—even encouragement—and on the other a pretext of protesting against this. As many as 400 persons crossed it according to them. May we know, since they are allegedly nationals of Pakistan, if our Government lodged any protest for this violation of India's border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, protests were made in the Security Council. Pakistan Government itself sent a letter to the President of the Security Council to which we sent a reply.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that the National Conference in Kashmir wanted to have a counter-move of crossing the cease-fire line and going to Pakistan held area but they were prevented by the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Somebody may have said so, but I do not think that there was any intention of doing so.

"India-1958" Exhibition

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*225. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Vajpayee:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a national exhibition to be styled as 'India-1958' is to be held in Delhi in October and November, 1958;

(b) if so, the broad details of the aims and objects of the exhibition;

(c) whether foreign countries will also be invited to participate in it; and

(d) the progress made so far in connection with this exhibition?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exhibition is intended to present a coordinated picture of the economic progress of the country and to serve as a show window of Indian industry, trade, art and culture. A copy of the prospectus containing the scheme is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in the Library. See Index No. LT833/58.]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The allotment of space to the participants has been completed. Construction work is progressing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the country's response to this Exhibition and what has already been done by now?

Shri Satish Chandra: The response has been very encouraging. Originally, 72 acres of land, which was the site of the old Industrial Exhibition held three years ago, was taken up. The entire space has been allotted and 40 more acres are now being added to the Exhibition grounds.

सेठ अचल सिंह : इस एग्जिबिशन में कौन कौन हिस्सा ले रहे हैं और किस तारीख से यह शुरू होगी और कब खत्म होगी ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : १ अक्तूबर से यह शुरू होगी और ३० नवम्बर को खत्म होगी। इसमें सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मिनिस्ट्रीस, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर के इंडस्ट्रियल एंटरप्राइज हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। इसके अलावा हमारे फ्रेंडली इंडस्ट्रीज

वगैरह के बोर्ड्स भी इसमें हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। नाटक अकादमी वगैरह भी इसमें हिस्सा लेंगी।

Shri Ram Krishan: Foreign exhibitors bring their own machinery to India and sell their machinery in this country itself. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any arrangement like this has been made and whether they will be paid in foreign currency or in rupee coin?

Shri Satish Chandra: This is purely a national exhibition. Its object is to demonstrate India's progress. No foreign machinery is to be exhibited. However, machines, as are assembled in India or are to be manufactured in India may be exhibited.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government has any scheme to hold such exhibitions in different parts of the country annually or periodically?

Shri Satish Chandra: Many exhibitions are held from time to time in various parts of the country but this big exhibition is being held in Delhi.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the old stalls are being pulled down which were handed over to the Government of India by different States put up in the old exhibition held there?

Shri Satish Chandra: I could not get the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the old stalls are being pulled down which had been put up in the previous Exhibition and handed over to the Government of India.

Shri Satish Chandra: These old stalls have not been pulled down by us. Space has been allotted to different enterprises and if they want to put up better stalls in place of the old ones they can do that at their own cost.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know who are the members of the Steering Committee and how many of them are non-officials?

Shri Satish Chandra: The details are given in the Prospectus which I have placed on the Table of the House. It is available in the Library.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that this Exhibition will last for two months and it is going to be held this year in Delhi. May I know whether this will be a regular feature so that permanent structures will be put up?

Mr. Speaker: Will it be a permanent exhibition and a permanent structure?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Some of them are of a permanent nature and they will be utilised in future exhibitions. In fact, some of the structures are already there which were utilised by the Industries Exhibition. But we have at present taken no decision to hold this exhibition every year.

Shri Dasappa: May I know when the expected participants in this Exhibition were given notice of this Exhibition and whether it is not a fact that the notice has been all too short and they are complaining that they have not much time before they can put up proper structures on the sites allotted to them?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is true that the notice has been short. The decision to have this Exhibition was taken only in May last. There are several international conferences, connected with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund etc., which are to take place in the month of October in Delhi and it was thought that it would be a proper opportunity to demonstrate India's economic development programmes. The notice has of course been short. But the response has been so good that we are not able to cope with all the demands for space.

Shri Dasappa: In view of the fact that certain structures, rather costly structures, are insisted upon, will the Government be pleased to consider whether some subsidy could be given to the various participants in the Exhibition?

Shri Satish Chandra: No costly structures are insisted upon. The structures are normally designed by the architects of the exhibitors. They naturally want them to be imposing in an exhibition of this nature. Government is not giving any subsidy. Government, on the other hand, is charging ground rent for the space allotted to the exhibitors.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: At one time the Government had given indication that they want to have an exhibition of a permanent nature to exhibit India's progress. May I know whether this will be given a permanent character?

Mr. Speaker: It has already been asked.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That was about the structures.

Mr. Speaker: You want to know whether it will be a permanent exhibition.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes. As a matter of fact it was stated some time ago.....

Mr. Speaker: The exhibition can be permanent, the building can be permanent. Both can be permanent. He wants to know what exactly is going to be.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the names of members of the Steering Committee are given in the Prospectus.....

Mr. Speaker: What is this? Hon. Member has asked a question before another question was answered.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is an idea to have a permanent museum. This Exhibition, of course, cannot continue as a permanent exhibition. The proposal is still under consideration and it is just possible that this Exhibition might be of some help to us in using certain part of it in setting up of a permanent museum. It is just in an exploratory stage.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे इस एग्जिबिशन से एस्टीमेटिड इनकम क्या है और कितना एक्स्पेंडिचर होगा ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अभी तो इनकम और एक्स्पेंडिचर का बिल्कुल सही अंदाजा लगाना मुश्किल है क्योंकि जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया कि ७२ एकड़ जमीन पहले एग्जीबिशन के लिए रखी गई थी और वह एलाट हो गई और अब उसमें ४० एकड़ जमीन और जोड़ी गई है। जब यह मालूम हो जाएगा कि कितनी जमीन उठाई जा रही है, उसका कितना किराया आएगा, उसके बाद पूरा बजट बन सकेगा।

Enquiry Committee on the Textile Industry

\+

*226. **Shri Supakar:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Damani:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Kumaran:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enquiry Committee, appointed to examine the problems of the Textile Industry has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee in regard to Excise duties have already been considered and Government's decisions announced. Other recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration.

Shri Supakar: May I know the terms of reference of this Committee and the names of the members of the Committee?

Shri Kanungo: The names of the Members are: Chairman—Shri D. S. Joshi; Members—Prof. D. G. Karve, Shri N. Majumdar, Shri Kanhaiyalal Mehta.....

Mr. Speaker: How many are there?

Shri Kanungo: Nine.

Shri Krishnaraj Thakersay, Shri Vasavada, Shri Venkataswami Naidu and Shri Aravamuthan. The terms of reference are in the notification of May 29.

Shri Nath Pai: The committee was appointed because there is a kind of crisis in the industry which has resulted in large-scale unemployment in parts of the country, particularly in the State of Bombay. A solution was found.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to it. It cannot start with "whether", but it will come if you will permit me. A solution was found to this problem in Sholapur. May I know whether the Government is considering applying that formula in other parts of the country?

Shri Kanungo: I do not understand what formula the hon. Member is referring to.

Mr. Speaker: The formula is the Sholapur mill was taken over.

Shri Nath Pai: Immediately the mill was closed down, with 10,000 people out of employment, a formula was jointly worked out by the representatives of the employees, the mill management and the Government of Bombay which saved so many people from being thrown out of jobs. Are they considering that as a solution because many more mills are now running out of work?

Shri Kanungo: The recommendations of the committee are embodied in the report, and there is no such recommendation, and on the recommendations we will take our decision.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: The report has recommended that no further expansion in the industry be allowed. Has Government taken any steps towards stabilising the production and also the existing installation of machinery?

Shri Kanungo: They are stabilised more or less, and we hope that with the present movement it will be stabilised fairly well in the course of a few weeks. As far as freezing of expansion is concerned, Government have not taken any decision yet.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो २७ करोड़ की एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कमी की गई उस कमी के करने से जो कपड़े के कंज्यूमर्स हैं उन की कीमत में कितनी कमी हुई है ।

श्री कानूनगो : अभी तो सिर्फ दो तीन हफ्ते हुए हैं । इस का नतीजा महीने, दो महीने में मालूम हो जायगा ।

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the committee has recommended the removal of the existing order penalising the diversion of cloth intended for export to the home market?

Shri Kanungo: No, they have not made any specific recommendation to that effect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the specific immediate remedial measures suggested by the committee for those textile mills which are closed?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, the recommendations are there, and I have answered to the main question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the immediate remedial measures? It is a long-term thing. I have read the report myself.

Shri Kanungo: The recommendations are there and Government's decisions will be available. Beyond that I cannot say anything.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tangamani: I have tabled this question.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly hear me. The hon. Member cannot exhaust questions relating to a particular report. If necessary they can have an opportunity to discuss, if there is sufficient demand for it, and if the report is of sufficient importance. No more questions.

Shri Tangamani: The question that I tabled . . .

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be. Hon. Members will go on putting questions.

Shri Tangamani: The question I tabled has been clubbed with others. There is one specific point I wanted to know in this question. That is not coming and that question has not been asked. The report can be discussed, but the point I want to know is that so far as Madras State is concerned, when there is already accumulation of stocks, there are 200,000 spindles to be installed. So, I wanted to know whether one of the recommendations is that those who have got licences will not be allowed to import these spindles. What I want to know is whether in the case of those who have got the spindles installed, Government will see that they will not go into production till the crisis is tided over.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): With your permission, I would like to clear up one or two points.

Firstly, this report was submitted very recently, and in so far as their recommendation of reduction in excise duty was concerned, prompt action was taken by Government, and we announced our decision perhaps within a week or three or four days of the receipt of the recommendations. It has produced a very good effect on the industry, and the accumulation of cloth has also gone down. Since the announcement, about 20,000 bales have been sold.

Secondly, the closure of mills has stopped. There were notices of closure from a number of mills, about 26 to 30. Most of them have withdrawn their closure notice and the closure has been averted. So, the House will easily realise that the recommendations of the committee and the action taken on them have already produced a definite effect.

As regards other recommendations....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has anybody reopened any mill?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, mills have been reopened. They were stopped or closed for a few days, and they were reopened. Not only. . .

Shri Tangamani: But the Kaleswarar Mills in Madras has now closed. (*interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Not every one.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Either they should put questions or I should answer. They cannot interrupt like this.

Shri Ranga: Let there not be cross-questions.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Textile Commissioner's Office has, on our

advice, been taking special interest in this matter. Their officers have gone from mill to mill where there was any kind of a threat of closure. They have met the proprietors, they have met the workers and tried to avert the situation. (*interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know . .

Mr. Speaker: I will not call the hon. Member for any further supplementary today. Order, order. There must be a sense of decorum and decency in the House. The hon. Member goes on putting questions and interrupting the hon. Minister when he is on his legs to answer.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As regards the introduction or import of new spindles, the matter is still under consideration, and because this is an important matter whether further expansion should be stopped or not, it has to be considered by Government as a whole, but in the meanwhile there is at the present moment no pressure for expansion because there is enough accumulation and the mills themselves are not very keen to import immediately and add to their present capacity.

Bargolai Mine, Assam

*227. **Shri Bose:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bargolai Mine of Assam was closed in the last week of May, 1958;

(b) if so, the cause of closure of the mine;

(c) the number of workers rendered unemployed as a result of the closing of the mine; and

(d) the arrangement made for alternative employment of the workers who were rendered unemployed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) To undertake certain preventive measures for sealing of certain areas, which were affected by fire, as required by the Mines Department.

(c) The following numbers of workers were laid off on three different days:—

29th May, 1958 .. 238
30th May, 1958 .. 460
31st May, 1958 .. 74

(d) All the workmen were provided with alternative employment by the Management of Bargolai Colliery.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know when the mines will be fully reopened again?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The mine has started working with effect from 1st July.

Shri P. C. Bose: What was the raising of coal?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The mine was defective producing inflamable gas and it was thought not desirable to allow it to work without taking preventive measures.

Shri P. C. Bose: What was the total raising of coal?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I will require notice for that.

Police Firing in Bettiah Refugee Camp

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*228. **Shri Supakar:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that police opened fire on the 13th May, 1958 on the displaced persons in Bettiah Refugee Camp;

(b) if so, the causes that led to the firing;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured;

(d) whether any enquiry was held;

(e) if so, the findings of the enquiry;

(f) whether Government have received any representations in regard to the grievances of the refugees in the several transit camps in Bettiah before and after the firing; and

(g) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c): A copy of the Press Note, dated May 14, 1958, issued by the Government of Bihar on the subject is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 22]

(d) and (e). After the firing, some senior officials of the State Government visited the spot. In their view, the firing was justified.

(f) and (g). The displaced persons of Bettiah Camp, during one of their demonstrations on 11th January, 1958, had put forth some demands. Their main request for continuation of doles at an increased rate was accepted by the Government. Most of the other demands, such as, withdrawal of pending criminal cases in courts against those charged with criminal offences, free railway passes to the camp inmates for going to West Bengal to meet their relations, arrangements for rehabilitation on Bengal border, permission to split up families for additional relief and multiple rehabilitation benefits, supply of free fuel or permission to cut trees in the orchards, etc., could obviously not be accepted.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether the refugees had any grievance against the block superintendent who is reported to have been detained by them for some time?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have no such information at my disposal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Deputy Minister stated that the refugees had placed certain demands on them in January, 1958, and he has also stated that the demand for dole was acceded to by Government. May I know whether it is not a fact that it was exactly on this issue of stoppage of the dole itself that the trouble started and firing took place and five persons were killed?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I do not agree with the hon. lady Member that on this issue the firing started. I would refer her to the press communique issued by the State Government, and that is the fact; I agree with the State Government.

Shri Panigrahi: The Minister has stated that five persons have been killed. May I know whether besides sending some officers to enquire into the matter, any impartial judicial inquiry will be held in regard to these five persons who have been killed?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is a matter of law and order, and the State Government are the best judges of the situation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question that was asked was a straight one, whether a judicial inquiry is going to be made, because refugee rehabilitation is also under the Central Government.

Shri P. S. Naskar: But, as I was saying, it is a matter of law and order of the State Government, and it is for the State Government to decide it; and if they find that a senior official had visited the spot, and according to their opinion the firing was justified, I have nothing more to add to it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय जी मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिये . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member goes on complaining like this. When once he is not allowed an opportunity, he

may be allowed a dozen opportunities later. But when once he is not called, immediately he rises and says, no, no, you have not called me. I am going to the next question.

Integrated Drug Industry

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*229. { **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the setting up of an Integrated Drug Industry in India as recommended by Russian experts;

(b) the estimated cost of the project;

(c) what will be the Foreign, Exchange component of the project; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a team of Russian experts is visiting India shortly to discuss the details of the schemes which are proposed to be taken up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A team of eight Russian experts is now in the country holding discussion with the Indian experts team in connection with the development of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals industry in India. Discussions are in progress.

Shri Tangamani: The Minister has not answered part (c) of my question, namely after this integrated drug industry is set up in India, what will be the foreign exchange component of this project.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As could be easily seen, when the discussions and the negotiations are going on, no final estimate could be given, nor could the end-products be mentioned. But, I can assure the hon. Member that during the current year, as I have stated before the House several times, a completely integrated picture of integrated drug manufacture will evolve in the country.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the total quantity of drugs that is imported annually into this country, and the value of the same?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 15 crores worth of penultimates and complexes and basic drugs and intermediates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Who are the Indian experts who are associated with the team of Russian experts? Have the Government factories attached to the Bombay and Madras drug stores been also associated with them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the Bombay factory is concerned, if the hon. Member is referring to the Pimpri factory, the managing director of that factory is also one of the members of the team. There are seven experts, of whom six non-officials are from the private industry and national institutions,

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether any financial assistance is forthcoming from Russia?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, as the House is aware, 80 million roubles is the total credit available to the Government of India for setting up a drug industry in collaboration with the Soviet Union.

Shri Joachim Alva: There are half a dozen Indian firms in collaboration with firms from the West, and they have managed to retain the prices as high as the imported prices. I would like to know what kind of integration the Minister will effect when the new factory is set up, with those that already exist.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The assumption of the hon. Member is not quite correct. If I may say so, the prices are not at all ranging high, and we are keeping a constant watch. But as far as the setting up of a drugs industry in the public sector is concerned, the Government of India are currently engaged in discussions with American, British, German, Italian

and Russian teams and different experts. As the House is aware, from month to month, we are making progress, and as I had said earlier, the year 1958 may perhaps go down in Indian history as "The pharmaceutical year," and practically every drug, life-saving and otherwise, will be covered by various collaborations both in the public sector and in the private sector.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Minister stated that six persons in the team are from commercial interests. May I know the people who are there from the State sector, and from the doctors' association?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already mentioned, there is Mr. Sen, from the Bengal Pharmaceuticals. If the hon. Member wants the names of all of them, I can read them out.

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is only about five or six names. He can read them out.

Mr. Speaker: He has referred to Bengal already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not want information about Bengal or Madras. I want to know who the five or six people are who are associated with them.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The following persons are there: Dr. B. Saha, Dr. Nagaraja, and Dr. Kane from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; then there is one gentleman from National Chemical Laboratories and one from Central Drug Research Institute, one gentleman from Bengal Chemicals, one from Sarabhais, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, and then Shri Shantilal Raja, managing director of the Pimpri factory. There is also a representative from the Ministry of Health, one from the Planning Commission and one from the Ministry of Defence. In all, there are six officials and six non-officials as I said earlier.

Reduction in Allotment to Railways

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*230. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Damani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has applied cut to the development programmes of Railways due to the foreign exchange difficulties;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the names of the important schemess affected by this cut?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Railway programme was reviewed with a view to economising foreign exchange expenditure (estimated earlier at Rs. 425 crores) on the programme, and reductions to the extent of Rs. 34 crores have been already agreed to in the foreign exchange requirements. Some further savings are under consideration. But the Commission has not applied any cut to the total financial provision of Rs. 1125 crores (including Rs. 225 crores from Depreciation Reserve Fund) made for Railway in the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) The following schemes have been agreed to for being postponed or staggered on account of reduction in the foreign exchange requirements of the Railways:—

	(Rs. crores)
1. Cut in the purchase of certain equipment, *viz.*, wheel-sets, electrical equipment for coaches, other electrical equipment and non-identifiable steel	5·00
2. Postponing purchase of certain items of equipment including 108 diesel locos, 62 cranes, signalling and CTC equipment	11·50
3. Rephasing of the electrification programme	9·00
4. Reduction of Rs. 8·5 crores in imported steel owing to improved supplies of indigenous steel	8·50
TOTAL	34·00

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that if, the answer involves figures, the Minister may place the statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know how far this cut will ease foreign exchange difficulties?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It was because of the foreign exchange difficulties that this cut was attempted.

Mr. Speaker: Every question that relates to foreign exchange may be addressed to the Finance Minister. If it relates to railways, it may be addressed to the Railway Minister.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The figure has been given in the answer itself, namely Rs. 34 crores.

Shri Panigrahi: It has been stated that there will be reduction in the import of steel, so far as consumption in the railways is concerned. May I know what the total requirement of steel for the railways was, and how far this reduction in imports is going to affect the other engineering and other industries on whom the railways have placed their orders?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult for me to give the total requirement of steel of the railways. That question might be addressed to the railways.

Shri Nanda: The saving refers more to electrification schemes, and therefore, it is a matter of a different order altogether.

Shri C. D. Pande: There are certain railway lines which had been surveyed, but which have been dropped on account of difficulties in foreign exchange. But there are certain things as regards laying of new rails, where no change has been found to be necessary. May I know why the other projects have been dropped?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): We have already indicated the items in respect of which the reductions have been made. So far as the assumption of the hon. Member is concerned, I think, it does not have much justification.

Shri Panigrahi: We are now undertaking an electrification programme, and the Minister has now stated that that may be affected. May I know the extent to which this electrification programme is being cut?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have given the items of the programme that are being cut under electrification schemes.

Shri Panigrahi: It has been stated that there is going to a re-phasing of the electrification programme. May I know whether they are going to stagger the electrification programme over some more years?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Re-phasing does mean that some items will have to be postponed. But that does not mean cutting out the items. So far as the exact re-phasing is concerned, it would be difficult for me to indicate it just now.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the Minister aware that the Planning Commission has scrapped every mile of new railway line for Mysore State? Is he also aware that the Rumanian Government made an offer to buy all the iron and manganese ore in Mysore State and in return give railway, road and port equipment for Karwar in Mysore.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of it.

Implementation of Development Programme

*231. **Shri Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been circulated among the State Governments for securing close association of non-official organisations in the implementation of development programmes under second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No scheme as such has been circulated. The State Governments have, however, been informed of the views of the Planning Commission about the manner in which the Voluntary Organisations could be brought into close association in Development Programmes with a view to securing greater public co-operation and use of local resources. A copy of Planning Commission letter No. PC/Pub/8(23)/58, dated 19th March 1958, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 23].

Shri Kumaran: It is found that the N.E.S. and Community Development authorities are creating new organisations instead of enlisting the services of existing local organisations which are more popular. May I know whether Government or the Planning Commission will issue directions to the effect that as far as possible existing organisations may be utilised for this purpose?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been the effort of the Planning Commission and also State Governments to utilise the services of existing social and political organisations so far as possible. I do not think any new organisations are being created.

National Sample Survey Schemes

*232. { **Shri Halder:** / **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money paid during the last five financial years to the Indian Statistical Institute on account of National Sample Survey work and research training schemes;

(b) whether it is a fact that systematic reports incorporating interpretation of the data collected by the said Institute have not been published;

(c) if so, since when; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of the National Sample Survey Review Committee which reported last year?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 24].

(b) No. From 1952 onwards ten Reports have been published.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The National Sample Survey Review Committee was appointed by the Indian Statistical Institute and according to information available with the Government, the Committee's report was submitted to the Institute. Some of the recommendations made are reported to have been implemented by the Institute, while others are under consideration.

Shri Halder: Serious allegations have been made against the Indian Statistical Institute by some prominent dailies of Calcutta that funds are being spent on extraneous purposes which have nothing to do with the work of the Institute. If the allegations are true, what steps have been taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): All I have been able to understand from the question is that some daily newspapers in Calcutta have alleged that the funds of the Institute are being spent on extraneous purpose. It is rather a vague allegation. This Institute is an autonomous body supported considerably financially by Government with senior officials of Government on its Governing Body. Nevertheless, it is an autonomous body. Its accounts are audited by chartered accountants.

Only a few days ago a question was asked in the Lok Sabha about it and I answered it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Arising out of part (b), it was stated by the hon. Deputy Minister that 10 Sample Surveys have been published. May I know if there are quite a number of other data collected by the National Sample Survey which have not been collated, finalised and issued?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Ten Reports have already been published and there are more Reports which are in the final stage of publication. There are 9 such Reports and there are also 9 other Reports under processing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: By what time shall we be able to get them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are vague questions. Which reports are the hon. Member referring to? There are quite a number of Reports, some of which have been placed on the Table of the House and the Library of the House. They are coming with remarkable regularity and speed. So far as I am able to judge, if I may say so, it is done with great efficiency

Manufacture of Paper Machinery

*233. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the setting up of a plant in India for the manufacture of paper machinery; and

(b) whether any foreign firms have shown interest in collaborating in such enterprise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Proposals have been received from two parties and they are under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the amount of money that the country is spending for importing machinery for manufacturing paper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Last year, about Rs. 4½ crores worth of machinery was imported.

Shri Panigrahi: Who are the two agencies with which the Government of India is in correspondence?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, this is not in the Government of India's sector. These two proposals which are under consideration are in the private sector.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the foreign exchange content of the imports of machinery that we are getting?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member means to ask how much we imported last year or the current year, I have already given the answer. Last year it was Rs. 4½ crores; during the current year, it is about Rs. 2·39 crores for six months. As far as the two schemes are concerned, perhaps foreign exchange will be of the order of Rs. 1 crore in one case and Rs. 2 crores in the other.

Fertilizer Plants

·234. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many fertiliser plants are expected to be completed by the end of second Five Year Plan; and

(b) how many such plants were originally visualised to be completed during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 25.]

Shri Damani: May I know whether the proposal to erect one fertiliser plant in Rajasthan, where ample quantities of raw materials are available, has been considered? If not,

may I know the reason why it has not been included in programme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon House and the hon. Member are aware, in the Second Five Year Plan we could not include the Rajasthan factory. It is true that there are ample resources of raw material available in Rajasthan, and I can assure the hon. Member that at the earliest opportunity care will be taken to see that a fertiliser plant is established in Rajasthan.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether tenders for setting up the Rourkela fertiliser factory have already been invited? If so, have they been finalised?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I indicated in the statement placed on the Table, for the Rourkela fatcory preliminary work is over and orders for machinery are about to be placed. When they are actually placed, I will inform the hon Member.

Shri Panigrahi: In which country are we placing the orders?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Before the orders are finalised, it may not perhaps be correct to disclose details here. As soon as the matter is finalised, I will inform the hon. Member.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether in the setting up of fertiliser factories separate consideration is shown to these States where fertiliser is consumed in large quantities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member fully knows a Committee was appointed by the Government of India called the Fertiliser Production Committee. It toured all parts of India and made several recommendations. We are actually implementing more or less the recommendations of that Committee in which both consumption and availability of raw materials have been taken into consideration.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Is it a fact that Andhra Pradesh is the largest consumer of fertiliser and no fertiliser factory is contemplated in the Second Plan for that State?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true, but the hon. Member will be glad to know that some efforts are being made by some private parties to start one of the factories in Andhra Pradesh. I cannot say whether it will come up or not, but we are trying to give our maximum help to that project.

Shri Thirumala Rao: On a previous occasion the Food Minister was pleased to state that no fertiliser unit will be allowed in the private sector. May I know how the Minister will reconcile that statement with his?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, it is just the reverse. My hon. colleague, the Food and Agriculture Minister was pleased to state on the floor of the House that fertiliser projects would be allowed in the private sector.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government have given up the idea of putting up a fertiliser in Bombay near the oil refinory during the Second Plan period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As indicated in the statement, negotiations for the utilisation of gases from the oil refineries at Bombay for production of nitrogenous fertilisers are continuing and when materialised, will result in additional production of nitrogenous fertilisers

Shri Morarka: Would it be included in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the negotiations go through and the foreign exchange component is found according to the very strict and rigid formula which the Government now accept, it will certainly be put up.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I know if the fertiliser plant near Neiveli will also be considered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon Member looks at the statement he will find that Neiveli is very much in the picture

Mr Speaker: The Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Swang Railway Colliery

*221. **Shri T B Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 272 on the 19th November, 1957 and state

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry under Regulation 48 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulation 1926 set up to inquire into the conduct of the Manager of Swang Railway Colliery for violation of the provision of the Mines Act, 1952 has since submitted its report,

(b) if so what are the findings and

(c) the action taken by Government on them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

कीर्तीनगर बस्ती

*२३५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्प-संख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुनर्वास आवास निगम ने दिल्ली की कीर्तीनगर बस्ती में अभी तक विकास कार्य पूरा नहीं किया है और

(ख) यदि हां तो वह कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पी० एस० नायकर) (क) और (ख) कीर्तीनगर में जमीन की खुदाई जमीन के हमवार करने, गलियों में रोशनी का प्रबन्ध और बारिश के पानी की नालियों के बनाने का विकास कार्य पूरा हो चुका है । साफ पानी का प्रबन्ध और स्युएज लाइनों के डाले जाने के अतिरिक्त बाकी सब काम इस साल के खतम होने से पहले पूरा हो जायेगा । पानी का प्रबन्ध और स्युएज लाइनों के डालने का काम कई टेकनीकल अड़चनों के कारण संभवतः सितम्बर १९५९ से पहले पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । इस बीच दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के साथ यह तय हुआ है कि इस कालोनी के मकानों के लिये पानी के कनैक्शन नजदीकी इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया में मंत्रालय द्वारा डाले हुए ८" मेन में से दिये जावें ।

Indo-Pakistan Diplomatic Missions

*236. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri**
Shri N. R Munisamy:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed to close down their missions in Lahore and Hyderabad (Sind) and in Bombay and Chandigarh respectively with effect from July 1, 1958

(b) whether these missions have been actually closed down, and

(c) the reasons that led to closing down of these missions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Offices of the Assistant High Commissioner for India at Hyderabad (Sind) and the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan at Chandigarh were closed on the 1st July and those of the Deputy High Commissioner for

India at Lahore and the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan at Bombay were closed on the 10th July.

(c) The Government of India decided to close down the office of their Assistant High Commissioner at Hyderabad as there was not sufficient work in that office and asked the Pakistan Government to close down their corresponding office at Bombay. The Pakistan Government agreed to do so, but intimated that they had decided to close down the office of their Deputy High Commissioner at Chandigarh and asked for the closing down of the corresponding Indian Mission at Lahore.

त्रिपक्षीय समिति की रिपोर्ट

*२३७. {श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री, ३१ मार्च १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३४१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मोटर परिवहन श्रमिकों के मोटर चलाने के घण्टे नियत करने के बारे में नियुक्त की गई त्रिपक्षीय समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसकी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम उप-मंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : काम के घंटे, स्प्रेडओवर, और ओवरटाइम की अदायगी के सवालों पर कमेटी एक राय से किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकी। इस मामले को स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमीटी की अगली बैठक में रखने का निश्चय किया गया है।

Export Risks Insurance Corporation (Private) Limited

*238. {Shri Wodeyar: Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation (Private) Limited have in any way helped the promotion of India's export trade; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Corporation commenced business on the 14th October, 1957. Upto 8th July, 1958 it issued 108 policies carrying a maximum liability of Rs. 6,24,80,000. These policies are mainly in favour of small and medium size exporters. Big exporters have not so far taken adantage of the facilities which the Corporation offers. It is too early, however, to make an assessment of the contribution which this Corporation can make towards the promotion of India's export trade.

Indians in Singapore

*239. {Shri Radha Raman: Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian passengers on reaching Singapore by Steamers are experiencing considerable hardship even though they possess International Health Certificates as they are made to live for a minimum of two days several miles away from Singapore in a quarantine where conditions are very unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India had any correspondence with the Singopore Government in this respect; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Unberthed deck passengers going from India are quarantined on an island 4 miles off from Singapore for a period of 48 hours even though they are in possession of valid Health Certificates.

(b) and (c). The matter was taken up with the Government of U.K. and the W.H.O. The Singapore authorities have pointed out that these quarantine measures have protected the Colony from the introduction of exotic diseases and had actually averted seven possible epidemics of small-pox. These facts are being verified and some further data is being collected to enable the Government to pursue this matter further.

Export Promotion Council for Films

*240. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1683 on the 16th April, 1958 and state whether a final decision has since been taken regarding the proposal to set up an Export Promotion Council for films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir. It has since been decided to set up an Export Promotion Committee for films.

Intervention by Foreign Power into Orissa Affairs

*241. **Shri Oza:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Supakar:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Damani:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have complained to the Union Government about the alleged intervention of a foreign power in the affairs of the State Government;

(b) if so, what substance has been found in the said complaint; and

(c) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). A report was received from the Orissa Government. As the charges made in it were rather general and vague, we called for further details. Subsequently, the Chief Minister of Orissa made a statement that the letter writen by the Home Secretary of the State Government to an English daily, alleging that its correspondent at Bhuvneshwar was in the pay of a foreign Embassy which was interested in ousting the Congress Government in the State, should be treated as withdrawn. In view of this, no further inquiry has been made in the matter.

Employment under Plans

*242. **Shri Assar:** Will the **Minister of Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have maintained regular lists of persons who have been, or are being given "employments" under the First and the Second Five Year Plans;

(b) if not, what basis is there to determine the exact achievements of the Plans in these respects; and

(c) whether Government will consider maintenance of such lists hereafter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Estimates can be made on the basis of sample surveys

(c) No

Indian Iron Ore Delegation to Japan

*243. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. has sent a delegation to Japan to negotiate the price of iron ore to be supplied to that country;

(b) if so, whether any settlement has been reached in the matter; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) is in the negative, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Distribution of Raw Film

*244. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the territorial jurisdiction exercised by the Regional Committee at Madras for the distribution and supply of raw film for Cinema Industry; and

(b) whether Government propose to give representation on the Committee to any person from Kerala State in consultation with the State Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The territorial jurisdiction of Regional Advisory Committees for raw film has not been formally prescribed However, the Madras Regional Committee for raw films embraces the states of Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala

(b) The constitution of the Regional as well as the Central Committee is likely to be reviewed and all interests concerned would be considered.

Boundry Dispute

*245. **Shri Shivananjappa:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Boroibari area near Man Achar in Goalpara district in Assam has been in the wrongful occupation of Pakistan for a considerable period;

(b) whether this disputed area has been demarcated in favour of India by the Indo-Pakistan Joint Survey Committee; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government of India to get this area in their possession?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Notices for Closure of Textile Mills

*246. **Shri Jadhav:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Textile Mills in India at present which have served notices of closure;

(b) the number of workers who are likely to be affected by the closure notices; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 7 Cotton Textile Mills.

(b) 4,907 workers

(c) The present reduction and rationalisation of excise duty particularly in the case of course and medium varieties of cloth has been done in order to help the mills to liquidate their stocks of cloth and to prevent closure of mills and restart closed mills. In addition, coarse *dhoties* and *sarees* lying in packed bales on 3-7-58 have been allowed the concession of clearance at old rates, provided the duty is paid on or before 30-9-1958. Scheduled Banks have at the instance of Government agreed to consider

favourably the reduction of the margin of security against advances made by them to mills.

Manufacture of Photographic Materials and Films-Projectors.

*247. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the manufacture of photographic materials and 35 mm film strips projectors in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabhafi [See Appendix II, Annexure No. 26.]

Municipal Tax on Government Buildings

*248. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the usual municipal tax is livied by the Corporation of Calcutta on the buildings in that city belonging to the Government of India;

(b) whether Government are liable to pay service charges to the Corporation in respect of such buildings;

(c) if so, the annual amount of such assessed taxes;

(d) whether there are any outstanding arrears; and

(e) if so, for what amount?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. The usual municipal tax is levied in respect of properties which existed prior to 1-4-1937.

(b) Government have agreed to pay service charges in respect of properties which came into being after 1-4-1937 but with effect from 1-4-54.

(c) to (e). The Corporation of Calcutta has made their own assessment which has not yet been accepted by the Government. The total demand in respect of properties referred to at (a) above for the priod 1-4-48 to 30-9-57 is Rs. 1,24,87,864. The total demand in respect of properties referred to at (b) above is Rs. 29,51,473. According to the assessment made by the Corporation the outstanding arrears were Rs 96 lakhs for the period ending 30-9-57. The C.P.W.D. have since paid Rs. 16 lakhs 'on account' payment and the other Departments concerned have also been asked to make 'on account' payment to the extent of 30% of the claim of the Corporation.

Employment Potential

*249. **Shri Bimal Ghose:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal has recently been made of the effects of foreign exchange restrictions on employment potential; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

जिप्सम खान कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा हड़ताल का नोटिस

*२५०. **श्री व० ला० बाखले :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिप्सम खान कर्मचारी संघ ने बीकानेर जिप्सम लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धकों को ११ अगस्त, १९५८ से हड़ताल करने का नोटिस दिया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों की मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

श्रम उप-मंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जी हां । २३ जुलाई १९५८ को जिप्सम खान कर्मचारी संघ ने प्रबंधकों को मांगों की एक फेहरिस्त भेजी और नोटिस दिया कि यदि ११ अगस्त १९५८ के पहले मांगें मंजूर नहीं होंगी तो उस दिन से मजदूर हड़ताल करेंगे ।

(ख) फेहरिस्त में शामिल की हुई मांगें ये हैं . समझौते की शर्तों पर अमल न होना, बोनस की मंजूरी, ग्रेड बदलना, महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाना, ठेकेदारी पद्धति को समाप्त करना, इत्यादि ।

(ग) अजमेर के केन्द्रीय कौंसिलिएशन अफ़सर ने इस मामले में समझौते की कारवाई शुरू कर दी है और उनकी रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार है ।

Manufacturing of Air-Conditioning Equipment

*251. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration for the manufacture of equipments for air-conditioning; and

(b) whether the import of this item increased last year in comparison to the year 1956?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Apart from 8 units already licensed or registered for the production of air-conditioners, another scheme for the manufacture of "Carrier" Refrigeration and Air-conditioning units is under consideration

(b) Yes, Sir.

Prime Minister's Visit to Tibet

*252. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his proposed visit to Tibet has been postponed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of the People's Republic of China suggested postponement.

New Supreme Court Building

*253. **Shri Ramam:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the new Supreme Court Building has been completed;

(b) the value of original estimate made for the said building;

(c) the amount actually spent on the construction; and

(d) whether the work was completed according to the schedule?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):

(a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 45 lakhs.

(c) About Rs. 62 lakhs.

(d) There was some deviation.

Export of Iron Ore

*254. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1684 on the 16th April, 1958 and state what has

been the outcome of discussions between the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. and the State Government of Orissa for providing better facilities for the export of iron ore?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The State Trading Corporation are arranging for trial shipments from the Port of Paradip with the help of the Government of Orissa. The further programme of shipments from this Port and of the development of this Port will depend on the results of the trial shipments

Bartyes Mines at Ragupalli

*255. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 156 on the 14th February, 1958 and state:

(a) at what stage is the prosecution launched against the owners of Bartyes Mines at Ragupalli village, Cuddapah for violation of the provisions of Mines Act; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by Government in connection with this prosecution?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Judgments have been delivered in the cases instituted against the owner of the Bartyes Mine in the Ragupalli village, Cuddapah.

(b) Rs. 718.68 by the Central Government. The expenditure incurred by the State Government is not known.

Rural Industrial Estates

*256. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for the establishment of Rural Industrial Estates in the country;

(b) the places where these estates have been set up and are functioning; and

(c) what is the amount spent so far on Rural Industrial estates?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 27.]

Construction of a New House for the Prime Minister

*257. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 415 on the 24th February, 1958 and state at what stage the proposal for constructing a new house for the Prime Minister stands?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The proposal has since been deferred

Tripartite Evaluation Committee

*258. **Shri Bose:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damani:
Shri Sanganna:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No 2070 on the 7th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any tripartite evaluation committee has since been appointed to examine the cases of non-implementation or partial, defective, or delayed implementation of labour enactments, agreements, awards, settlements etc.;

(b) if so, whether the committee have submitted any report so far; and

(c) whether any State Governments have also appointed similar committees?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee was constituted on the 14th June 1958; its first meeting will be held early next month. The question of a report by it, therefore does not yet arise.

(c) Governments of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan have set up similar committees while Governments of Kerala, Bihar, Mysore, Punjab and Tripura are taking steps to do so

Sovereignty in Outer Space

*259. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to take up question of the sovereignty in outer space in the U.N.O.;

(b) if so, the views of the Government of India with regard to sovereignty in outer space; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The Government of India are studying the question in all its aspects, and have taken no action in UN or elsewhere.

Labour Participation in Management

*260. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Halder:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial units which have so far introduced workers' participation in management;

(b) the number of such units which have agreed to give a trial to such participation; and

(c) the approximate period within which industry is expected to operate on the basis of such participation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Eleven.

(b) Twenty-two.

(c) Introduction of this scheme is on a voluntary basis at present.

Corporation for Handloom Cloth

*261. **Shri Damani:**
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a corporation has been set up for making arrangements to export handloom cloth;

(b) if so, what is the constitution of the corporation and how it will function; and

(c) where it is located?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir Government have however taken a decision to set up a handloom Exports Organisation.

(b) and (c): Details are being worked out.

Graham Report

*262. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a statement by Mr. Allan Noble, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of U.K. in the House of Commons on June 12 that Britain was in consultation with India on Graham Report; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Commonwealth Governments consult one another on a variety of subjects and their communications are of a confidential nature.

Export of Groundnut and Groundnut Oil

*263. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have abolished export duty on groundnut and groundnut oil;

(b) if so, the total loss of revenue as a result thereof;

(c) whether there is any progress in the export of groundnut and groundnut oil after the abolition of the export duty; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Nil. On the assumption that if the duty had been continued, no exports would have taken place

(c) Quotas have been allotted to established exporters.

(d) Because of high internal prices, no exports have materialised so far.

River Valley Projects

264. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made by Government to re-deploy the large number of labour rendered surplus on completion of River Valley and other large construction Projects;

(b) the number of such workers likely to be rendered surplus in each State in the near future; and

(c) the progress already made towards re-deployment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c): A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

Indian Observers in Lebanon

*265. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Military officers and other ranks posted in Lebanon with the U.N. Observers Group there;

(b) the functions and nature of duties of these persons;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Government of India thereon; and

(d) when these persons are expected to return?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) 13 Military Officers have been posted with the U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon. No other ranks are serving there.

(b) To ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other material across the Lebanese borders.

(c) Rs. 60,000/- approximately, excluding normal pay and allowances of these officers.

(d) No categorical answer is possible. It depends upon future developments.

Law and Order in Naga Area

*268 { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri Pangarkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the latest law and order position in the Naga Hills Tuensang Unit?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N Hazarika): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure 29.]

दिल्ली में वर्षा

२६७. { श्री प० ला० बाकपाल
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री सिद्धनंजप्पा :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री त्यागी :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) २० और २१ जुलाई १९५८ को दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली में जो भारी वर्षा हुई थी उसके कारण कितनी सरकारी इमारतों में पानी भर गया था,

(ख) क्या ये इमारतें बनाते समय इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया था, और

(ग) उक्त वर्षा के फलस्वरूप सरकारी इमारतों को कितनी हानि पहुंची ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री के० सी० रेड्डी) (क) से (ग) बाढ़ों व उसी तरह की मुसीबतों से बचने के साधनों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री ने २३ जुलाई, १९५८ को जो समिति बनाई थी वह पहले ही इस मामले की जांच कर चुकी है। समिति की पहली रिपोर्ट १८-८-१९५८ को सभा की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है। रिपोर्ट के चौथे ऐनेक्जर (Aonexure) में इसका विवरण दिया गया है कि किन किन सरकारी इमारतों में पानी भर गया था, उन्हें कितना नुकसान हुआ और उनमें पानी भर जाने के क्या कारण थे। जिन इमारतों में पानी भर गया था उन में मुख्य ये थी —

कृषि भवन, पार्लामेंट स्ट्रीट पर कई मन्त्रियों वाला आकाश वाणी भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेट में केन्द्रीय राजस्व बोर्ड तथा अन्य भवन आल इंडिया मेडीकल इन्स्टीट्यूट, भारत सरकार के छापाखाने की इमारत, कनाट सर्कस में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन, शाहजहां रोड पर डी० जी० एस० एन्ड डी० हटमेंट्स, पंडारा रोड, नूरजहां रोड, प्रेस रोड, तुर्कमान रोड, फायरब्रिगेड लेन, बाराखम्बा लेन, अतुल ग्रोव लेन, फिरोजशाह रोड, और कैनिंग लेन के कुछ क्वार्टर। इन बाढ़ों का असर लाजपत नगर, जंगपुरा, निजामुद्दीन, सराय रोहिल्ला और गांधी नगर में विस्थापितों की नई बस्तियों पर भी हुआ।

इमारतों के बनाने में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया था कि दिल्ली में आमतौर पर साल में कितना पानी बरसता है। लेकिन जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है, २०-२१ जुलाई को इतना अधिक पानी बरसा जो कि यहां की नालियों और नालों से तुरन्त ही न निकल सका। इसकी वजह से कुछ नीची सतह वाली जगहों में पानी भर गया।

अनुमान है कि इन बाढ़ों में सरकारी इमारतों को जो हानि हुई वह केवल कुछ हजार रुपये है।

Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudium

*268 **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1531 on the 8th April, 1958 and state

(a) the decision since arrived at on the application of Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh for reference to an Industrial

Tribunal of the introduction of gratuity scheme and grant of conveyance allowance to the employees of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration of the Government of India.

Municipal Market in New Delhi

*269. **Shri D C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Market (outside the Northern Railway Reservation and Booking Office on the State Entry Road) in New Delhi is going to be demolished;

(b) if so, whether alternative accommodation will be found for those in occupation of the Municipal Market, and

(c) if so, where?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes. As these stalls have outlived their life, the New Delhi Municipal Committee intend to demolish them;

(b) and (c). The stall-holders of Connaught Circus will be considered for allotment of alternative accommodation in the various Government Servants Colonies and elsewhere where the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are contemplating construction of markets

Indian Nationals in Singapore

*270. **Sardar Iqbal Singh**;
Shri Ram Krishan;

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the new Citizenship Act has been enforced in Singapore;

(b) how does this Act affect the position of Indians there;

(c) the number of Indians who have acquired citizenship under this Act so far; and

(d) the position of other Indians there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d) Only those Indians who have acquired Singapore Citizenship will be eligible to vote in the elections to the Singapore Legislative Assembly. Apart from this, the Government of India are not aware of any other disabilities that Indians in Singapore may have to suffer by not acquiring Singapore citizenship.

(c) No reliable statistics are available. As a very rough guess it may be stated that perhaps 15,000 to 18,000 Indians may have been registered as citizens of Singapore

(d) *vide* (b) and (d) above.

Shellac Prices

*271. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of shellac have recently gone down considerably making cultivation uneconomic; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government propose to take to arrest the price fall?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 30.]

Mica

519. **Shri Ram Krishan**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Mica produced in India during 1957-58; and

(b) the total quantity of Mica ex-

ported to foreign countries during the same period (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The estimated production of crude mica in 1957-58 is 5,55,000 cwts.

(b) A statement showing the country-wise exports of mica is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 31.]

Closure of Jute Mills

520. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of jute mills closed upto the 31st July, 1958;

(b) the number of workers rendered idle;

(c) the reasons for the closure; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement showing the names of jute mills closed since January, 1957 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 32.]

(b) About 4600.

(c) Financial difficulties in the case of two mills, and rationalisation in the case of the others

(d) No particular steps have been taken by Government, as the loom hours of all but one mill have been transferred to other working mills.

National Sample Survey

521. Shri Assar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of national sample survey rounds which have been completed so far since their beginning;

(b) the number of rounds on which reports have so far been printed and published;

(c) the reasons for not publishing others;

(d) when the actual work on each of the National Sample Survey rounds from No. 9 to 13 was completed;

(e) when reports were prepared on each by the survey section;

(f) what are the themes of these five survey rounds from 9 to 13;

(g) when the above five reports are going to be published; and

(h) the reasons for delay, if any?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 13 rounds have so far been completed.

(b) and (c) Reports on the first three rounds of the National Sample Survey were published roundwise. Thereafter, the reports are being published subjectwise incorporating data collected over several rounds, and, not roundwise.

(d) 9th round—October 1955.
10th round—May 1956.
11th round—January 1957.
12th round—August 1957
13th round—May 1958.

(e) As stated in (b) and (c), the National Sample Survey reports are not now prepared roundwise.

(f) The 9th and 10th rounds of the National Sample Survey laid special emphasis on the employment situation in the country

In the 11th and 12th rounds, enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labourers was the main subject of study

In the 13th round in addition to enquiries on income and expediture and employment, etc. estimation of acreage and yield rate of principal cereals was taken up on an exploratory basis.

(g) In view of the position stated in reply to parts (b) and (c), the subjectwise reports will be published as and when finalised.

(h) Does not arise.

Local Development Works

522. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes submitted by the Bombay State for local development works during 1957-58;

(b) the total value of the schemes;

(c) the nature of the schemes, districtwise; and

(d) whether total amount allotted during the above year has been fully utilised?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) State Governments are competent to sanction schemes without reference to the Planning Commission within the amounts allocated to each State. No schemes were, therefore, submitted or were required to be submitted to the Planning Commission by the Government of Bombay. However, the State Government approved 2210 local works during 1957-58.

(b) Rs. 1,21,82,391.

(c) Schemes related to Drinking Water supply; works for improvement of agriculture and rural sanitation, village roads including small bridges and culverts; schools and dispensary buildings; Godowns.

(d) No, Sir. Out of Rs. 75·32 lakhs allocated, the actual expenditure came to Rs. 47·777 lakhs.

Co-operative Societies for Khadi in Bombay

523. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where the cooperative societies for Khadi are located in Bombay at present; and

(b) the nature of assistance given to these societies by the Central Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 33.]

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission provides financial and other forms of assistance (viz. Training, Marketing, and Technical) to the Co-operative Societies for the development of Khadi industry. The Commission also gives loans for purchase of cotton and grants and subsidies for (1) Khadi Sales rebate, (2) Saranjam Sales rebate, (3) Vastraswavalamban subsidy, (4) Agents honorarium, (5) Promotion of handspinning, (6) Exhibitions, (7) Training, (8) Rehabilitation of weavers, (9) Aids to Sales Bhandars, (10) Research, (11) Revival of Arts, (12) Khadi Hundis, (13) Spinning Competitions and (14) Production and Sales of Khadi.

Small Scale Industries in U.P.

524. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of small scale industries to be established in the Eastern District of Uttar Pradesh in order to help create employment during 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 34.]

Cottage Industries in U.P.

525. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount sanctioned to the U.P. Government for the development of cottage industries in Uttar Pradesh during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The following amounts have been sanctioned:—

Name of industry	Loans	Grants	Total
1. Handicrafts	3,06,385	..	3,06,385
2. Sericulture	2,47,711	..	2,47,711
3. Handloom	22,01,053·66	..	22,01,053·66
4. Traditional khadi	79,000	7,50,000	8,29,000
5. Ambar-charkha	4,59,600	10,35,000	14,94,600
6. Village Industries	12,77,925	19,41,630	32,19,555
TOTAL	45,71,674·66	37,26,630	82,98,304·66

Border Raids

526. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of firings resorted to and raids made by Pakistan's Army, Police and Civilian population on Indian borders both in the east and west during 1958 so far;

(b) the total loss of life and property suffered by India;

(c) the total area which Pakistan has occupied as a result of the raids so far; and

(d) the action taken by the Government of India in regard thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A statement giving available information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 35.]

(d) Minor incidents like cattle lifting, thefts etc. are taken up by the local authorities with their Pakistani counter-parts. In the case of important incidents, protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan. Steps have also been taken to tighten up security measures wherever necessary.

Prototype and Training Workshops

527. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the setting up of an Indo-German Prototype and Training Workshop, New Delhi and another such Workshop at Rajkot under the T.C.M. Project under the charge of the National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) what are the different spare parts and machinery which will be manufactured in these two workshops; and

(c) the circumstance under which the location of these workshops was decided and whether any alternative sites were also considered?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 36.]

Indian Missions Abroad

528. **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of heads of Indian Missions;

(b) the number of such posts against which persons have been appointed from public life; and

(c) the number of such posts which are manned by I.C.S. Officers?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 44.

(b) 16.

(c) 19 (which includes one retired I.C.S. officer and 16 permanently seconded to I.F.S.).

Enquiry Committee on Salt Industry

529. Shri Ram Krishan: Shri N. R. Munisamy: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nine-man committee to enquire into the working of the Salt industry in the country and to recommend measures for its development has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees in Cement Factories

530. Shri Ram Krishan: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the estimated number of employees in the cement factories in India at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): About 22,800.

General Post Office in Parliament Street

531. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken in the construction of the multi-storeyed building for General Post Office in Parliament Street in New Delhi;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the construction so far; and

(c) the accommodation to be provided in the building?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The building has been under construction for about 2½ years. It is expected that it will be ready within the next three months.

(b) Rs. 25·4 lakhs.

(c) 2·05 lakh sq. ft.

Employment Exchanges

532. Shri Ram Krishan: Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges as on the 30th June, 1958;

(b) the number of persons registered with the various Employment Exchanges in the country during 1957-58; and

(c) the number of those who have been provided with jobs during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 10,01,573.

(b) 18,67,185.

(c) 2,03,407.

Coir-mats in Government Buildings

533. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any circular from the Commerce and Industry Ministry to use,

wherever possible, floor furnishings made of coir in Government owned buildings; and

(b) if so, what is the total value of coir mats and mattings bought for Government owned buildings in the year 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The relevant circular was issued from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the middle of March '58. Its effect, therefore, on the purchase of coir furnishing during the year 1957-58 would not be appreciable.

Closure of Textile Mills

*534. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan**
Shri Morarka:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Jadhav:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills closed down since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of mills in which multiple shifts have been stopped during the same period;

(c) the loss of production due to the closure of these mills and shifts;

(d) the number of workers rendered unemployed as a result of closure of mills and shifts; and

(e) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). Two statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 37.]

(e) The present reduction and rationalisation of excise duty particularly in the case of coarse and medium varieties of cloth has been done in order to help the mills to liquidate their stocks and to prevent closure of mills and to restart closed mills. In addition, coarse *dhoties* and sarees lying in packed bales on 3-7-58 have been allowed the concession of clearance at old rates, provided the duty is paid on or before 30-9-1958. Scheduled Banks have at the instance of Government agreed to consider favourably the reduction of the margin of security against advances made by them to the mills.

Nangal Fertilizer-*cum*-Heavy Water Project

535. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1017 on the 18th March, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made so far in the setting up of the Nangal Fertilizer-*cum*-Heavy Water Project; and

(b) whether the electrical equipment for which order was placed with a British firm has since been received?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The contract for the entire factory civil works (excluding silos and bagging plant with their ancillary buildings) has been awarded. The order for the supply of accessories and auxiliaries for the electrolysis plant has been placed on an Italian firm on deferred payment terms. Order for the Heavy water plant is under examination of the Government and is expected to be placed shortly.

The first consignment of the electrolysers comprising 25% of the entire plant has arrived at the factory site

and the second consignment comprising another 25% was shipped from Italy on 11-7-58. Construction work on the buildings for the electrolysis nitric acid and ammonia plants and empty bag storage building has commenced and is proceeding according to schedule.

Construction of quarters in the permanent township in the first phase of construction is making steady progress. Construction of Central Avenue and main sector roads (except sector VII) in the permanent township is nearly complete. Work on the combined trunk sewer through the factory area has been completed except for manhole top slabs. The laying of railway track from Nangal Dam Railway station (including Nangal Dam bridge) upto the factory entry point is almost complete. The laying of the track from the factory entry point to the site of electrolysis plant building is making satisfactory progress.

(b) No, Sir. The equipment will start coming in from the beginning of 1959.

Import Licences

536. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of foreign exchange commitment under the outstanding import licences;

(b) whether in view of the foreign exchange difficulties Government propose to review them; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) is in the negative, how Government propose to meet the requirements of this foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The total amount of foreign exchange commitment under the outstanding import licences as on 1st March, 1958 is Rs. 534 crores.

(b) and (c). The position of outstanding import licences issued in respect of commercial imports is kept under review every quarter so as to effect economy in the foreign exchange expenditure, as far as possible.

On the position in regard to Foreign Exchange to meet our essential commitments, the attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Finance Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on the 13th August, 1958 on foreign exchange.

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited

537. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items exclusively exported by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited;

(b) whether the export of these items increased or decreased after the State Trading Corporation took over; and

(c) what other items the State Trading Corporation propose to take over for exports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Iron ore and cement

(b) Export of Iron Ore has increased. The export of cement was banned for sometime before the State Trading Corporation took over the distribution of cement and as such there are no comparative figures to show its increase or decrease.

(c) There is no pre-determined list of such items. The selection depends upon the exigencies of the situation.

Sericultre in Kashmir

538. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a centre in Kashmir for the

preservation and multiplication of silk worm from abroad; and

(b) if so, the main features of this proposal?.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to establish a Central Foreign Race Seed Station in Kashmir for the supply of 6.25 lakhs of parent seed of univoltine and bivoltine races of silkworms annually so as to do away with the present dependence on import of basic seed from foreign countries. This station, which is estimated to involve an outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 1,33,840 for recurring expenditure, will be under the direct control of the Central Silk Board.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir also propose to establish a basic seed centre which is estimated to involve an outlay of Rs. 4,97,100 for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 11,724 for recurring expenditure

Import of Tin Plate

539. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tin plate and tin ingots imported into India for purposes of packing of kerosene oil and foodstuff containers, tea chests and lantern manufacture; and

(b) whether the feasibility of substituting this tin by black sheet and turn plate containers has been examined in the interest of economy of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Import statistics of tin plates and tin ingots used specifically for the purposes are not available. Figures regarding total import of tin plates (Prime and Secondaries) and Terneplates during 1956—58 are as follows:

Year	Tinplate (Prime) (Tons)	Tinplate (Secondaries) (Tons)	Terneplate (Tons)
1956 .	41,646	14,930	845
1957 .	17,997	20,278	502
1958 (upto June)	10,632	3,087	25

Figures regarding import of tin ingots in 1957 and 1958 are as follows:

1957 .	3,391 tons
1958 (upto April)	1,551 tons

(b) As there is no appreciable difference in prices of Tinplates and Terneplates, it is not considered advisable to substitute Terneplate in place of Tinplates. Both the items are imported for suitable uses and there is little scope of economy in foreign exchange by substituting one for the other.

The question of substituting black sheets for the manufacture of containers was examined during the War years and given up as unworkable, for the following reasons:—

(i) It is difficult to solder the seams of black plate tins and soldering is much more difficult and lengthy process;

(ii) Leakage from black plate during storage and while in transit up-country is about four times as much as from tinplate cans;

(iii) Supply of H.S.D. and Vaporising oil to essential consumers including agriculturists has to be done in tin cans to avoid contamination and loss of efficiency; and

(iv) Containers made of black sheets are liable to be damaged quicker, thereby causing

considerable wastage of Kerosene. They are also subject to rapid deterioration by rust and corrosion in the absence of any coating on them. Before use they will require heavy electro-tinning resulting in extra cost and there will be little economy.

Export of Beef

540. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of beef is allowed;

(b) if so, the quantity exported during the previous two years; and

(c) the number of cattle slaughtered for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of beef is not separately recorded in the Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of India.

(c) Government have no information.

Emergency Force in West Asia and Egypt

541. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by U.N.O. on the emergency force in West Asia and Egypt year-wise so far;

(b) the total amount paid by India so far in this regard to the U.N.O. year-wise; and

(c) the total sum spent by India so far in this regard year-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The United Nations has spent a sum of $ 17,140,690 on the U.N. Emergency Force since its inception in November, 1956, upto 31st December, 1957. In addition to this, there are commitments to the tune of $ 12,859,310 for this period.

The U.N. has also incurred an actual expenditure of $ 2,270,051.75 from 1st January, 1958 to 30th April, 1958, and there are commitments to the extent of $ 1,372,046.35 for this period.

(b) Nil.

(c) The total sum spent by India is Rs. 42 38 lakhs approximately. This represents expenditure on the normal pay and allowances of the Indian contingent, cost of stores issued, and other miscellaneous expenditure. Its year-wise break-up is as follows:—

(Lakhs)

1956 (November and December)	Rs. 1 01
1957	Rs. 26·56
1958 (upto 30th April)	Rs. 14 81

Conference on the Law of Seas

542. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2045 on the 7th May, 1958 and state the decisions and recommendations made at the Conference on the Law of Seas held in March, 1958?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Conventions prepared by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 38.]

Textile Trade with U. K.

543. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any voluntary agreement has been reached between the Indian Textile interests and British Textile interests;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the effect of this agreement on the Indian Textile export to the U.K.?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) According to a Press Statement issued on the 2nd July, 1958 by Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Leader of the Non-official Indian Textile Delegation which recently visited U.K., an agreement is reported to have been reached on the ceiling on cotton piecegoods to be exported to Britain from India and Pakistan. The Delegation had also discussions with the Spokesman of the Lancashire Textile Industry.

(b) The Press Statement did not specify the quantum of the ceiling agreed upon.

(c) Does not arise.

Heavy Electrical Equipment Project, Bhopal

544. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training-*cum*-production school of the Heavy Electrical Equipment Project at Bhopal has started functioning; and

(b) if so, number of persons getting training in this school in different grades?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir. It is scheduled to start functioning from January, 1959.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Films

545. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of the countries which imposed ban on the entry of Indian films for exhibition during 1957 and 1958;

(b) the names of the Indian films which were banned; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 39.]

Import of Raw Films

546. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total annual requirement of raw films in this country;

(b) what is the present annual import of the raw films;

(c) the countries from which raw films are imported and the value thereof;

(d) the present position of the stock of the raw films in the country; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to import it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 250 million feet per annum.

(b) and (c). A statement showing country-wise import of raw films during 1955 to 1958 (January-April, 1958) is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 40].

(d) The declared stock of raw films as on the 30th June, 1958 was 8.59 million feet.

(e) Raw films are licensed during the current half year to Established Importers on a quota of 60 per cent. Gen. and 60 per cent. Soft. Certain imports are also effected through State Trading Corporation on rupee payment and licences are also proposed to be granted on Export Promotion basis.

Fuel Injection Equipment and Pumps

547. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of fuel injection equipment and pumps during 1958 so far; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of these items?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) In the first half of 1958, production was of the value of about Rs. 92 lakhs, as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 41].

(b) Within the available foreign exchange, every assistance is being given to the manufacturing firms for the import of raw materials, semi-finished and finished components to increase their production, in accordance with the approved programmes of manufacture.

Fixation of Minimum Wages

548. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2044 on the 7th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Revision Committee in regard to the notification fixing minimum wages for the workers employed in the construction works under the Central Government have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations made by the Revision Committee in its 6th meeting have been duly considered and all the Employing Ministries have been requested to furnish proposals for revision of minimum rates of wages in the Central sphere undertakings keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee, direct to the Chief Labour Commissioner, who is the Chairman of the Revision Committee, so that those specific proposals can be considered at the next meeting of the Revision Committee. In the meanwhile, the recommendations of the 3rd and 5th meetings of the Revision Committee in respect of the workers employed in the construction works have been notified and objections and suggestions have been invited by the 5th October, 1958.

Export of Monkeys

549. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monkeys exported to foreign countries from 1st November, 1957 to 31st March, 1958 and

from 1st April to 31st July, 1958 for the purpose of scientific research; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) 72,338 monkeys were exported from 1st November, 1957 to 31st March, 1958. 2,703 monkeys were exported from 1st April to 30th June, 1958. Figures for July, 1958 are not yet available.

(b) Rs. 58.7 lakhs were earned during the period 1st November, to 30th June, 1958. Information for July, 1958 is not yet available.

Amber Charkha Centres in Punjab

550. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres of Ambar Charkha in Punjab at present; and

(b) the number of Charkhas distributed in these centres in 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 855 Ambar Charkha centres were set up upto 30th June, 1958.

(b) The number of charkhas distributed during 1956-57 and 1957-58 were as under:—

Year	No. of charkhas distributed.
1956-57	2492
1957-58	8093

Closure of Palana Colliery

551. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bose:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mining operations in the Palana Colliery in Bikaner division have been stopped since June, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of workers rendered unemployment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, the underground mining operations in the colliery have been stopped since 16-6-58.

(b) The available reserves of lignite which could be extracted from the existing pits were almost exhausted and a fire broke out in the pits about the middle of May, 1958 making any further working dangerous.

(c) 157 (Underground Workers).

Detention of an Indian Army Havildar in Pakistan

552. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Dhurjati Prasad Dutta, an Indian Army Havildar, on arrival in East Pakistan to see his relatives was charged with sedition against the Pakistan Government and, though later found not guilty in a trial, has again been kept under detention in the Jessore Jail; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Dhurjati Prasad Dutta has been placed in detention under section 3 of the Pakistan Foreigners Act of 1946 for allegedly anti-Pakistan activities.

Detention of a Correspondent of P.T.I. by Lebanon Security Police

553. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Wilfred Lazarus, Correspondent of the Press Trust of India, was detained on

the 5th June, 1958 by the Labanon Security Police; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Mr. Wilfred Lazarus filed a message about an alleged abortive *Coup d' Etat* in Labanon at the Telegraph Office on the 4th June, 1958. The Government of Lebanon took objection to this message being sent. Hence, he was detained for interrogation, and was released subsequently.

All India Middle Class Family Budget Survey

554. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1969 on the 2nd May, 1958, and state the further progress made in regard to the All India Middle Class Family Budget Survey?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The preliminary field work connected with the Middle Class Family Living Survey and also the training of the personnel being over, the main survey has been launched in all the 45 selected centres.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

555. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of local landless labourers in the district of Champaran have gone out of employment due to the rehabilitating programme of East Pakistan refugees on various farms;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate any employment for local refugees; and

(c) the nature and shape of their rehabilitations?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

लघु उद्योग

५५६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या वाणिज्य तथ उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने (१) किसी व्यक्ति को, और (२) सहकारी समितियों को दिल्ली में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये अब तक कोई ऋण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो वर्षों में दिये गये ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथ उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वर्ष	सहकारी समितियों को दी गई धन राशि		अन्य लोगों को दी गयी धन राशि		योग	
	सं०	राशि (रुपये)	सं०	राशि (रुपये)	सं०	राशि (रुपये)
१९५६-५७ . .	३	१८,५००	१७५	९,६६,०००	१७८	९,८४,५००
१९५७-५८ . .	५	९,८००	२३१	१४,६०,९००	२३६	१४,७०,७००

प्रलेखीय चलचित्र

५५७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में कितने प्रलेखीय चल-चित्र शामिल किये गये हैं; और

(ख) वे किन किन विषयों पर तैयार किये जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४२]

Import of Cotton

558. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the amount spent in the last three years on the import of superior cotton?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The amount spent on import of foreign cotton during the cotton seasons 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 is as follows:

Year	Value of Imports
	Rs.
1954-55 . . .	53,38,31,660
1955-56 . . .	48,13,34,650
1956-57 . . .	50,41,83,377

Export Risks Insurance Corporation (Private) Limited

559. { **Shri Wodeyar:**
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the risks covered and their extent by the Export Risks Insurance Corporation (Private) Limited;

(b) whether any cases have arisen where the insurance has been claimed and paid;

(c) if so, the number of cases which pertain to commercial and political risks separately; and

(d) the result of the working of the Corporation since its inception?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement for the risks covered and their extent by the export Risks Insurance Corporation is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 43.]

(b) One case has been lodged and payment will be made after the goods have been sold and the amount of loss has been ascertained.

(c) Only one case which pertains to commercial risk.

(d) The Corporation has issued 108 policies carrying a maximum liability of Rs. 6,24,80,000 upto 8th July, 1958.

National Industrial Development Corporation

560. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the significant achievements of the National Industrial Development Corporation since its establishment; and

(b) what is the total expenditure incurred so far over the activities of the Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha along with a copy [Placed in the Library. *See* Index No. LT 834/58] of the printed review of the progess of National Industrial Development Corporation upto June, 1958 [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 44].

Establishment of Presses in South India

561. **Shri Thanulingam Nadar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1222 on the 13th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether lands have been acquired for establishing the proposed two presses in South India;

(b) what further steps have been taken to establish the presses; and

(c) when are they likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) No progress could be made due to the non-availability of foreign exchange for the import of machinery for the presses.

(c) No definite date can be given at this stage.

Central Government's Offices Buildings in Hyderabad and Bangalore

562. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to build multi-storeyed Buildings at Hyderabad and Bangalore to accommodate Central Government Offices (now in rented buildings) in those places;

(b) if so, whether estimates and plans have been prepared;

(c) when the work is to begin; and

(d) what rent is being paid at present at these two places?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). There is no proposal, at present to construct office buildings in the General Pool at these places. Efforts are however being made to secure suitable plots of land at Hyderabad and Bangalore. If these succeed, the question of putting up buildings there will be considered. Meanwhile, the Postal Department have a plan for construction of the Head Post Office building at Hyderabad. The estimate is being examined by that Department. The Income-Tax and Central Excise Department also have sanctioned an estimate for an office building at Bangalore and the work is expected to commence shortly.

(d) At Bangalore. About Rs. 9,600 p.m.

At Hyderabad: About Rs. 7,700 p.m.

Supply of Sewing Machines to Yugoslavia

563. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract has been signed between India and Yugoslavia for the supply of about 48,000 sewing machines to Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, the main features of the contract; and

(c) the estimated Foreign Exchange earnings as a result of this deal?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A contract has been entered into for the supply of 47,500 machine-heads to Yugoslavia. The deliveries are to be completed by December, 1959. Payments will be made through the special rupee account maintained by the Yugoslav Trading Organization in India.

(c) Does not arise as the earnings are in rupees.

Rural Housing Programme

564. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri Balmiki:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the progress so far made by the village housing projects scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement showing the progress made by the various States towards implementation of the village Housing Projects Scheme is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 45.]

Sericulture in West Bengal

565. **Shri Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board which met in Bombay in the month of May, has taken up any scheme for the improvement of sericulture in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At a meeting held on the 5th May, 1958, the Central Silk Board considered a scheme for the establishment of a Spun Silk Mill in West Bengal submitted by the Government of West Bengal. The scheme is designed to improve the utilisation of silk waste, which is at present being exported, to produce spun silk yarn of good quality. It is estimated to involve an outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs as capital cost and Rs. 11.11 lakhs as recurring expenditure per annum. The consideration of the scheme has been deferred for the present, in view of the difficult foreign exchange position as the machinery worth Rs. 23.73 lakhs approximately has to be imported.

Diplomatic Pass-port

566. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of diplomatic pass-ports issued so far during 1958; and

(b) the total number of applications for these pass-ports pending?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Replies have not yet been received from ten Pass-port Issuing authorities abroad, but from the information furnished by the rest, the figures are the following:

(a) 164.

(b) 3.

Handloom Export Trade

567. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2602 on the 22nd April, 1958 and state the action taken on the report of the team of American experts which visited India under the auspices of the Ford Foundation to advise Government on the handloom export trade?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Report has been considered and it has been decided to set up a Handloom Export Organisation. The details are being worked out.

Textile Mills

568. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the up-to-date number of:—

(1) Textile Mills:

(i) Active (ii) Inactive;

(2) Handlooms:

(i) Active (ii) Inactive;

(3) Powerlooms;

(4) Ambar Charkhas; and

(5) Ordinary Charkhas?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(1) Textile Mills:

(a) Cotton.

(i) Working: 447; Closed down: 32;

(b) Woollen/Worsted

(i) Working: 122; Closed down: 5;

(c) Artsilk

(i) Working: 3770; Closed down: 1.

(2) (i) and (ii) Exact information is not available.

(3) (a). Cotton.

27,703, including 703 powerlooms in the handloom sector;

(b) Woollen
4042.

(c) Artsilk
44,500.

(4) 2,11,739 Ambar Charkhas have been manufactured upto 30-6-1958

(5) Exact number is not available

Recovery of Buried Treasures

569. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state the value of buried treasures which have been recovered in India and Pakistan respectively upto now?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Cash, Bullion and Currency notes belonging to the evacuees in Pakistan of the value of about Rs 2 lakhs have been recovered as a result of buried treasure operations carried out in India. In addition jewellery and other valuables have also been recovered, the exact value of which is not available as these are allowed to be exported under Luggage Certificates issued by the Pakistan Liaison Officer.

Property of displaced persons worth about Rs. 69 lakhs has been recovered as a result of buried treasure operations conducted in West Pakistan.

Industrial Housing Colony in Delhi

570. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Industrial Housing Colony on Najafgarh Road, Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the number of houses allotted;

(c) the method of their allotment;

(d) whether the colony is provided with market place and school; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to provide these facilities?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Construction of all the 1,380 houses on Najafgarh Road Delhi, has been completed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

(b) Allotment of the houses had to await provision of basic amenities such as water, electricity, sewerage etc, most of which has now been done. 710 houses have already been allotted, and the remainder are also expected to be allotted by September, 1958.

(c) The allotment is being made by an *ad-hoc* Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration, which consists of two representatives each of the employers and the Trade Union of employees, two officials and two independent persons selected from the former Delhi Vidhan Sabha Members.

(d) Not yet.

(e) The land required for a school was allotted by the Delhi Administration to the then Delhi Municipal Committee about a year back. Arrangements are now in hand for

opening a primary school in tented accommodation.

Necessary steps are also being taken for providing a market place in the colony.

Piece-Rate Scheme for Dock Workers

571. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jeejibhoy Committee set up to rationalize the piece-rate scheme for dock workers has completed its tour of Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative when the final report of the Committee is likely to be received?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The report of the Committee was received on 13th August, 1958 and is being examined.

Chandigarh Project

572. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have proposed an additional expenditure for Chandigarh Project;

(b) whether Planning Commission has considered this request; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). After the Reorganisation of States, the Minister for Capital Projects, Punjab, proposed in January, 1957 an additional outlay of Rs. 7.56 crores for works at Chandigarh. The Planning Commission appointed in April, 1957 a Working Group to review the scope of the works programme at Chandigarh to be carried out during the Second Five Year Plan period including proposals arising from Re-organization of States, and to make suitable recommendations. The Working Group submitted its report in October, 1957. The report was examined and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission wrote to the Chief Minister, Punjab in April, 1958 indicating the suggestions of the Planning Commission. A reply is awaited.

Indians in England

573. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some places in England Indians are not allowed to enter the ballroom;

(b) whether Indian Embassy in London has received such complaints;

(c) if so, details of these complaints;

(d) steps taken in this matter; and

(e) the results thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) It has recently come to the notice of the High Commissioner that an Indian student was refused admission to a ballroom in Wolverhampton.

(b) No Sir.

(c) to (e). The incident was reported in the local Press and the High Commission made enquiries in the matter. It was found that on the 8th June, Mr. Udit Kumar Das Gupta, an Indian student went to the Scala Ballroom in Wolverhampton with his landlady, an English lady married to an Indian. There was a notice in the entrance to the dance-hall saying, "No coloured person will be admitted here". The attendant at the entrance was prepared to admit the lady, but refused admission to the student. The landlady refused to accept admission, and left the place with the student.

The student then lodged a complaint with the Mayor and Town Clerk of the Wolverhampton Municipality. The Town Clerk wrote to the student expressing his regret on the episode, but adding that he was unable to do anything as he had no direct control over the Scala, which was a private establishment. The Town Clerk, however, referred the complaint to the Licencing Justices concerned with the grant of licence, as an application for renewal of the licence to use the place for public dancing was shortly to come up before them.

The application for the renewal of the licence of the management of the dance-hall was opposed by the Member of Parliament of the constituency concerned, a Councillor of the Wolverhampton Town Council, the Secretary of the Wolverhampton Branch of the International Friendship league and a representative of the Wolverhampton Federal Free Church Council. The licence was, however, renewed. The Chairman of the Justices in announcing the decision to renew the licence, expressed the hope that the management would take notice of the statements made in the witness box by the opponents concerned.

It is further understood that the Wolverhampton Town Council have unanimously supported the reference back of a new set of bye-laws governing fun-fairs and roller skating rinks so that no colour bar rule could be inserted.

The management of the Scala Ballroom had applied for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the officials of the Wolverhampton Musicians's Union from persuading members of the Union not to perform at the ballroom from which coloured people were denied admittance. This motion was heard at the High Court in London and was dismissed. The management appealed to the Court of Appeal against this refusal to grant an interlocutory injunction. The Court of Appeal have also dismissed the management's appeal.

Uranium Deposits

574. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium deposits have been discovered in Andhra;

(b) names of places where these have been discovered in Andhra; and

(c) the total estimated quantity thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Deposits of Uranium Ores have been discovered in certain districts of Andhra State. It is not considered desirable in public interest to disclose the information regarding the exact localities where these deposits are found.

(c) Nature and extent of these deposits have not yet been determined. Definite results regarding the quantity and quality of the ores available from these deposits would be available only after the completion of the detailed work which is now proceeding.

Road Transport Corporation

575. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sent their opinions regarding the proposal put forward by the Planning Commission about setting up of a Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 46.]

Trade with Pakistan

576. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3132 on the 2nd May, 1958 and state the names

of the commodities in respect of which India's export to Pakistan has been adversely affected?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement showing our commodity-wise exports to Pakistan for the last 5 years is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 47.]

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd.

577. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the total production of Penicillin at the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Pimpri during 1957-58 and how much of the total internal demand was met by the indigenous production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): During 1957-58, 21·43 million mega units of finished pencillin were produced at Pimpri. The demand for penicillin being not static, is changing continuously depending on several factors, such as availability, price, incidence of diseases, etc. According to the latest indication of the current demand which is of the order of 67 million mega units, the indigenous production of bulk penicillin was able to meet about 32 per cent of the current internal demand.

Trade with Western Tibet

578. Shri Hem Raj: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of trade transacted in the Western Tibet at Radok and Gartok respectively in the years 1955, 1956, 1957 by the Indian traders;

(b) the help extended to the Indin traders and merchants by the Indian Trade Agent; and

(c) the names of the places where Indian Trade Agents have been posted in the Eastern, Central, Southern and Western Tibet?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) There are no arrangements for recording the volume of trade transacted at particular marts in Tibet like Radok and Gartok. The total values of India's export trade with Western Tibet for the 3 years in question were:—

1955—Rs. 57,29,505
1956—Rs. 50,04,310
1957—Rs. 45,56,620

(b) The Indian Trade Agents in Tibet render all possible assistance by taking up with local authorities the difficulties of Indian traders arising in course of normal trade transactions under local regulations, protection of their life and property the hiring of means of transport, at reasonable rates and renting of buildings and godowns at marts recognised under the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954.

(c) Yatung, Gyantse and Gartok.

Bicycle Industry

579. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign investment in India in the bicycle industry;

(b) the extent of Indian capital invested in the Industry at present; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the Indian capital investments in the above industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Rs. 39,81,000.

(b) Rs. 3,39,00,000.

(c) Foreign investment is generally not allowed except in cases where it is necessary to get technical 'know-how' or to meet the foreign exchange requirements towards imported capital equipment. Against this background, any Scheme to increase the proportion of Indian capital is examined, whenever opportunity arises.

Raid by Pakistanis on Tripura Border

580. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani raids made in border regions of Tripura during the last one year;

(b) the places where these raids took place;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this connection; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such raids in future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The number of incidents as reported by the Tripura Administration involving trespass, assault on Indian nationals, cattle-lifting, thefts etc. during the period from the 1st August, 1957 to 31st July, 1958 is 49.

(b) A statement showing names of places where these incidents took place is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 48.]

(c) Protests were lodged under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of December, 1948, by the District Magistrates concerned with their counterparts in East Pakistan. Serious incidents were, however, taken up with the East Pakistan Government by the Tripura Administration and also by the Government of India with the Government of Pakistan.

(d) Apart from issuing instructions to the border police to maintain greater vigilance, the Tripura Administration have strengthened, as far as possible, the border posts at appropriate points.

Plastic Export Promotion Council

581. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries visited by the delegation sponsored by the Plastic Export Promotion Council and when these visits took place;

(b) how for these visits improved the export position of plastic goods; and

(c) what is the value of export for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Plastics and Linoleums Exports Promotion Council has so far sent two Delegations. The first Delegation visited the following countries:—

Countries	Date of visit
British East Africa	March, 1957
Uganda	March, 1957
Sudan	March, 1957
Eritrea	March, 1957
Ethiopia	April, 1957
Aden	April, 1957

The second Delegation visited the following countries :—

Ceylon	March, 1958
Thailand	March, 1958
Burma	March, 1958
Malaya	March, 1958
Singapore	March-April, 1958
South Viet-Nam	April, 1958
Hongkong	April, 1958
Cambodia	April, 1958

(b) and (c). A statement showing the value of exports of plastic goods for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 (country-wise) is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha from which it will be observed that over all exports of plastic goods have increased during the year following the first Delegation's visit. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 49.] These visits have enabled us to convey to the foreign clients a clear picture of the high standards of production reached by industry and the prospects it offers.

Small-Scale and Cottage Industries

582. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small-scale and cottage industries are being set up in

West Bengal for the displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what are those industries and where are they being set up?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) The industries include paddy husking, brick-making, poultry, fishery and production of furniture, linen articles, leather goods, footwear, cotton durries and hand spun yarn, woollen blankets, jute twine and ropes, dairy products, silk reeling and weaving etc. These are mostly being set up in colonies/townships/or places of heavy concentrations of displaced persons.

Planning Forums

583. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Regional Conference of Planning Forums was held recently;

(b) if so, the names of persons who participated in it; and

(c) the main recommendations of these forums?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. It was held at Darjeeling on May 29 and 30, 1958.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 50.]

(c) Main recommendations of the Conference are that Planning Forums should undertake the following:—

(i) village studies and on the basis of these prepare village plans linking the needs of the people to the resources that can be raised locally;

(ii) quick attitude surveys of plan-conciousness in urban areas including the student population; and

(iii) small savings campaign among teachers and students primarily in their own institutions.

It was further decided that each Planning Forum should maintain a list of members and active participants in the programmes. This list should be periodically revised to assess the active membership of the Planning Forums.

Contai Salt

584. Shri Pramathanath Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salt manufactured at Contai in the District of Midnapur is of Tuticorin quality;

(b) if so, the price fixed by Government per 100 mds. of salt exgodown; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to open more salt factories in Contai area on co-operative basis?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No particular price has been fixed by Government for salt manufactured at Contai.

(c) The land in Contai belongs to the State Government who are considering the matter.

New Supreme Court Building

586. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of furnishing the new Supreme Court Building including the cost of furniture; and

(b) the value of coir mats and mattings used in the furnishings of the floor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The total estimated cost of the items of furnishing and furniture for the Supreme Court Building is about

Rs. 8,73,000, excluding the items in stock since transferred to the new Building.

(b) About Rs. 4000.

Central Advisory Council for Industries

587. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at the meeting of the Central Advisory Council for Industries held on the 7th August, 1958 at New Delhi;

(b) the nature of resolutions passed and recommendations made by the Council; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement these recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 51]

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12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): Sir, I had given notice of an adjournment motion on the situation arising out of the promulgation of an order under section 144 which has taken away the civil liberties of the people in Jaipur.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed that motion The hon Member had put down a motion for adjournment relating to some lathi charge and promulgation of orders under section 144 regarding certain things in the town of Jaipur in the Rajasthan State which is purely a State matter. There was not even any mention whether there was any connection between the Centre and this matter. I tried to stretch and stretch as far as possible to attract the jurisdiction of this House in this matter. But I felt unable to do it and I therefore sent word to him so that he may frame a question or ask for discussion in the proper form so that I can try and find some excuse to bring it before this House. Even that has not been done and I am really sorry I had to disallow that. The hon. Member must take better advice and bring it up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I submit in this connection, Sir, that you were pleased the other day to have some mention about the Gujarat situation which is on the same lines as the Jaipur situation?

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes such things are brought before the House when they ought not to have been brought before the House

Shri Yadav: As a protest I walk out for 5 minutes

(The Hon Member then left the House.)

Mr. Speaker: I can only say that the hon Member is new to this House. No hon Member ought to protest against the ruling of the Chair Hon. Members are strong enough and there is a strong Government here; both of them can protest against each other. They ought not to draw in the Speaker at any time for the Speaker is bound to give some ruling If anybody were to protest against an order of the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court he would be committing contempt of court. I do not want to exercise all that power here

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12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendments to Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of each of

the following Notifications, making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:

(i) G.S.R. No. 893/R. Amdt. XXI dated the 17th May, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 594/R. Amdt. XXII dated the 12th July, 1958.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 595/R. Amdt. XXIII dated the 12th July, 1958.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 619/R. Amdt XXIV dated the 19th July, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-815/58].

AMENDMENT TO RUBBER RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, a copy of the Notification No. G S R. 682 dated the 9th August, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rubber Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-816/58]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD RULES

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain further amendments to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955:

(1) S.O. No. 1344 dated the 12th July, 1958.

(2) S.O. No. 683 dated the 9th August, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-817/58.]

CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(1) Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 40th Session held at Geneva in June, 1957.

(2) Statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the above Conventions and Recommendations.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-818/58.]

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12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLOODS IN THE JAMUNA AND STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, under Rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure I beg to call the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he make a statement thereon.

"The floods in Jamuna and the steps taken by Government in regard to that."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I should like to read a statement or I can lay it on the Table. It is not very long.

Mr. Speaker: He may read it if it is not very long; or otherwise he may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): There is another flood likely to come in Jamuna.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If I were to lay it on the Table I would have made it a bit longish. I have not done that. I will read it.

On 2nd August 1958, at 2.25 P.M. the Yamuna level at the Railway Bridge stood at 670.3 ft. above the sea level. On 5th August 1958, at 5.00 P.M. it touched the danger mark of 672 ft. The highest point of 673 ft. was touched by the current floods on 8th August 1958 at 5.30 P.M. The water began to subside at 8.00 A.M. on 9th August 1958 and returned to the danger point at 11.00 A.M. on 10th August 1958. At 2.00 P.M. on the 18th August the level was 667.

Thirty-one villages situated on either bank of the river have been affected. The estimated area is 20 sq. miles and the area affected under crops is estimated at 20,000 acres. Germination of Kharif crops has been badly affected. Standing sugarcane has also suffered a slight damage. It is feared that about 200 mud houses on the periphery of the villages affected have been damaged either wholly or partly. It is in addition to the houses damaged in the city itself.

Land has already been acquired for the permanent shifting of 12 worst flood-affected villages. Allotment of building sites to individual families has been carried out in regard to all of them. The total number of families proposed to be shifted is 1,800. Building loans up to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per family have been offered to the persons, who are proposed to be shifted permanently.

To minimise suffering caused by the present floods country boats were pressed into service, in order to provide access to and egress from the villages affected. Government reserved Forest area on either side of the Upper Ridge Road has been thrown open to provide grazing facilities for the cattle evacuated from the flood-affected villages. At the moment their number is about 8,000. There has been no loss of life.

Four hundred sirkis have been distributed to the persons who came out of their respective villages. The necessity of advancing fodder taccavi will be examined within a week. Health measures have been started as soon as the flood waters have receded and the ground has become reasonably and progressively firm. The inundation of the villages on the right bank has been out of all proportion to the discharge at Tajewala and the level at the Yamuna Bridge and one of the reasons appears to be that the intake in the Mohammadpur Ramzanpur streamlet has increased. An engineering survey is already under way with a view to providing protection against the future floods to the maximum number of villages.

An important aspect of the problem of flooding of the rural area of Delhi relates to the drainage of the area. The beds of the two main drains which with their several small branches drain the countryside of Delhi have been heavily silted with the result that after a heavy rainfall, the water spreads out and submerges the surrounding crops. A survey of the Najafgarh drain which is one of the drains involved has already been carried out, and certain remedial measures as suggested by the C.W.P.C. have also been completed. A similar survey is now in hand for improving the drainage of another drain, namely, Nangloi drain. These are some of the steps contemplated in connection with the tackling of the general problem of flooding of the rural areas of Delhi.

A committee was appointed by the Prime Minister immediately after the floods for planning measures against the recurrence of such floods and similar calamities in Delhi. The interim report of the committee, I think, has already been supplied to the hon. Members of the House.

12.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

A few days ago, I think on the 14th of this month, I placed a statement before this House in regard to the situation in West Asia. For the last few weeks, this situation in West Asia has dominated the international scene. I do not, therefore, propose to go into any details in regard to that situation. Indeed, as the time at our disposal is limited, I do not wish to take up too much of this time; I would rather that hon. Members had more time to give their advice and criticisms which we can consider and then I could perhaps answer this debate tomorrow morning, if that suits you. So, I should briefly refer to two matters: one is the situation in West Asia and the other is our unfortunate troubles in regard to the Indo-Pakistan border. Even in regard to that I made a statement a short while ago in this House.

Now, to take up the latter part first, nothing very special has happened since I made that statement. Firing occasionally continues on both sides and nothing is more extra-ordinary than the accounts of these incidents on the border in the Pakistan Press. I can very well understand people in Pakistan reading their newspapers imagining that the Indian Army is on the march across Pakistan. It is an extra-ordinary state of affairs which has absolutely no basis in fact. But if people are given that kind of information all the time, naturally they begin to believe that there is some truth in it.

As a matter of fact,—I do not know who is responsible for that—I should like to refer to an incident as to how there is apparently a good deal of confusion in the minds of the authorities of Pakistan. Two days ago, Saturday afternoon, I received a letter from the Prime Minister of Pakistan, who was, I believe, in London then—it is a long letter—giving his version of the Indo-Pakistan border incidents. I would not like to go into that because his version differs basically from our version. But at the end of that letter, he said:

> "I have since seen in newspapers your statement made in the Lok Sabha on August 11th, expressing your readiness to discuss the border disputes with me. I will be most happy to meet you to discuss the border problems at a time and place mutually convenient. The Secretaries' meeting which was scheduled to be held in Karachi on August 23rd, 1958, could be held after our meeting in order to consider details."

In addition to this we were specifically told by the acting High Commissioner of Pakistan that the Secretaries' meeting could not be held on this day because the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan was in New York and would not return in time. Therefore, he suggested that it might be postponed for a week. In my reply to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, I said:—this letter was sent early yesterday morning—

> "I shall gladly meet you and discuss these border problems. I would have thought, however, that the better course would be for the Secretaries to meet first and discuss these matters in some detail and then somewhat later for us to meet. I would, therefore, recommend this course to you which appears to be more likely to gain results. If, however, you feel that we should

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

meet even before the Secretaries do so, I shall agree to that also."

I read this out not because of the intrinsic importance but because in today's newspapers, there was an extra-ordinary statement. I am sorry, I have not got the paper.

Mr. Speaker: Which newspaper? *Hindustan Times* or.....?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Every paper, almost. I may repeat it from my memory The Prime Minister of Pakistan on arriving at Karachi was asked about this and he said that it was silly to suggest that the Prime Ministers should meet before the meeting of the Secretaries—the very sentence, or phrase that occurs in his letter and which afterwards I pointed out that it was better for Secretaries to meet before. But now he characterises the idea of the Prime Ministers' meeting before the Secretaries' meeting as silly.

Then somebody apparently pointed out to him that the meeting of the Secretaries had been postponed He said: why postpone it? Then it was said by somebody there that it was postponed at the request of the Government of India. It was the reverse of the case because we do not want to postpone at all; we agreed with some reluctance.

I merely wish to point this out to indicate how confused things happen to be at the other end and how, possibly, all these reports about border incidents, etc. get twisted and contorted in the passage from their border to Karachi or London, wherever the Prime Minister may be. If one cannot trust even the Prime Minister's letter as to what he meant to say, it either means that he has not seen his own letter before it was despatched or else it has escaped his memory.

Anyhow, so far as these border incidents, or indeed so far as any other incident in regard to India and Pakistan are concerned, any person, I am sure every Member of this House does not want these incidents to continue; does not want this firing across the river to continue all the time occasionally killing a person. It is neither war nor peace. It is just frustration, irritation and annoyance and a great deal of discomfort and dislocation to the people living there. Why should we want it? It is an absured proposition. But the fact of the matter is that each side, when this firing takes place, develops a certain nervous state—each side on the border, I mean; and naturally, if a person fires from the other side, another person fires from this side and there is the river in between usually. They are not firing at a target more or less but it hits sometimes and the damage is likely to be more on our side by the physical fact that our villages are nearer the border than the other side of the river; or Karimganj is there, just a fair-sized town—on the other side the people are much farther away.

Another difficulty has arisen. We have decided long ago—that is, Pakistan and India—that exchange of territory as a result of demarcation will take place only together, not in bits. What happens is, where a certain decision had been made in favour of Pakistan naturally, we are agreeable to hand that over, but only when the decision in our favour is also implemented. That may be delayed. Meanwhile they claim that territory and fire, and sometimes attempt to take possession of it—in Tripura there is the village of Lakhimpur etc.; I am not going into details. I have got this newspaper and I shall read out the exact words. Mr. Noon said, Pakistan had not asked for a postponement of the Secretaries' meeting to discuss border issues. He said: "It is silly to suggest that the Secretaries should meet after the meeting of the Prime Ministers."—exactly what he had asked for in his letter to me. The report says: "Mr. Noon said, he had asked the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Mr. Baig, to return by the 22rd of this month. When his attention

was drawn to the official announcements in Delhi and Karachi that the conference had been postponed by a week at Pakistan's request, a foreign office official who was at the airport told Mr. Noon that the postponement had been decided upon at India's request. Mr. Noon then said: if that is so, we have no objection. He, nowever, made no reply when told of his reported letter to Mr. Nehru in which it had been stated the Secretaries' Conference could be postponed pending the Prime Ministers' meeting."

Now, Sir, I have this morning received a further message from the Pakistan Government, through their High Commission here, agreeing that the Secretaries' meeting should take place first and after that, at our mutual convenience, the two Prime Ministers could meet. So, naturally, we agree—that was our suggestion in our reply. The Secretaries' meeting will now presumably take place on the 30th, I think, of this month and, so far as I am concerned, I am agreeable to meet the Prime Minister of Pakistan early next month.

Sir, to refer briefly to the situation in West Asia, the matter is before the United Nations General Assembly now, and it appears from the Press as well as from the messages we get that there is what is called "intensive diplomatic activity" going on there. Whatever that might mean, presumably it means that people are meeting each other repeatedly, one after the other, discussing draft resolutions, trying to convince each other, trying to get support for a particular resolution.

We have received, and the newspapers have given, some report about these draft resolutions; some have not yet been given. So far as we are concerned, it has never been our policy to seek to condemn through these resolutions even though we might think that a country had erred, because any such approach of condemnation inevitably brings in the cold-war approach, and people function in terms of the cold war, that is, in terms not of the particular merits of the question, but rather in terms of their basic feelings towards this group or that group.

At the same time, in regard to the West Asian situation we have said right from the beginning that, according to our thinking, it was unfortunate and harmful for foreign troops to be sent there, and that there will be no peace there, no settlement there, or no real advance towards settlement—final settlement may take, of course, some considerable time—till these foreign troops are withdrawn from the Lebanon and Jordan. We went a step further—though I should confess to you we did not think it absolutely necessary, but in the interest of peace we went a step further—and said that if this was done, we would be agreeable to some U. N. Observers remaining in the Lebanon and even to have their numbers somewhat increased if that was asked for; also, that even some U. N. Observers might even be sent to Jordan. But we made it clear that we would not be agreeable to what is called a police force of any kind, whether under U. N. auspices or anybody else, to go into either of these countries.

This has been our basic position. That, of course, only deals with the early steps. Merely by withdrawal of the foreign forces the problems are not solved, but a situation is created when problems can be considered objectively and a solution aimed at.

Some of the resolutions placed before the United Nations General Assembly rather ignored this basic position, bypassed it. Some indicate that the withdrawal of troops may take place in the future or, should take place in the future provided certain conditions are fulfilled. So far so good. But the whole approach of making this withdrawal of troops conditional on other things happening, seems to us not a right approach.

I shall not go into the past as to why these troops went there, under

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what conditions. Obviously the troops were sent to Lebanon, not because of what was happening in Lebanon,—because that was in a sense under control and there was the U. N. Observation Group there—not because of anything that had happened in Jordan,—though, undoubtedly, some people feared that other things might happen in Jordan—but really they were sent because of what happened in Iraq, the *coup d'etat* in Iraq, and the fear that it might spread. I am not going into that here. The new Republic of Iraq is now recognised by, if not all, a very large number of countries, big and small, by the western countries, by the countries of Eastern Europe and most Asian countries. It is a stable and popular Government as one can expect.

In Lebanon a certain advance has been made. A new President has been elected, General Shehab. There is a curious position, in the sense that the new President has been elected, the old President, Chamoun, continues and intends continuing to the last day of his term, that is, the 24th September That creates a certain uncertainty, more especially because meanwhile the United Nations General Assembly is meeting. Who is to represent Lebanon? A representative of the old regime—a passing regime of President Chamoun—or the new regime that is likely to come in in a few weeks' time? And, the two differ considerably in regard to their foreign policy—I do not know about internal policy. So, difficulties have arisen. The United States of America have stated that they are prepared to withdraw their troops from the Lebanon if the legal government of Lebanon ask them to do so—the legal government at present being that of President Chamoun and, apparently, he has no present intention of asking them to do so, although it is known that the person who is going to follow him five weeks later not only will ask, but even now, in the interval, has asked for that. Meanwhile, some part of the U. S. army has been withdrawn, a relatively small part. All I can say is, that in our opinion, it is not so much a question of the form or the words of a resolution although resolutions count. Of course, they are important because they express, they are supposed to give expression to the collective will of the nations at the United Nations. But, it is more what lies behind that resolution, what the intention is that matters and unless that intention is one to recognise the obviously changed and changing situation in Western Asia, these resolutions will be out of date even when they are passed and will not meet that situation.

The basic situation in Western Asia is positively the rise of Arab nationalism in a vital form. I have no doubt about it that all over the Arab countries this is felt. I do not for a moment say that this means necessarily that there should be one Arab nation. That does not follow. It is not for me to say; it is for the countries concerned. There may be two nations or three. But, they all have a strong feeling of Arab nationalism. There is no doubt about it in my mind or in anybody's mind who has studied the situation that President Nasser has become a symbol of this resurgent Arab nationalism and is respected and admired all over the Arab world. That does mean, I repeat, necessarily that all these Arab countries should become one country. That is one of the basic facts.

The other basic fact is that the political and economic development has not kept pace with this development of Arab nationalism. To some extent they have been trying to catch up and they have been forced to catch it up. When they resisted it as 2 or 2½ years ago during the Suez crisis when Anglo-French forces and Israelite forces invaded Egyptian territory, there was an immediate upheaval. Not because of military victory so much, but much more so because of world opinion, the decision was largely in favour of Egypt. Even the United Nations threw its weight in that direction. These attempts to pull back,

you might say the course of events, failed and they are bound to fail unless instead of failing by themselves, they involve the world in a major war.

Again, we have faced in the last two weeks a situation of extreme gravity. There is no doubt in my mind that on several occasions, two weeks ago, on two, possibly three occasions, we were on the verge of a major war. Any little incident could have started it. When the hounds of war are unleashed, nobody can bring them back again. That was somehow avoided. It did not take place. We were very very near it. I think we are away from that very critical phase. But, it will be wrong to imagine that we are out of the wood or out of danger from the point of view of war. Certainly, the difficulty is, as soon as the immediate danger is removed, the people relapse, countries relapse; even statesmen relapse and go back to what is called as I referred to, intensive diplomatic activity regardless of what might be happening. There is intense diplomatic activity going on in the United Nations building in New York. What about the countries in Western Asia? Probably the persons least consulted in the matter will be the people of those countries in Western Asia whose fate is being considered and decided. Not wholly; of course, they cannot be ignored; they have their representatives too. But, broadly speaking, that is to some extent so. That is why I say we live in the political and international sphere often enough in a world of make-believe, of unreality just as there is a tremendous act of make-believe. So far as the United Nations are concerned, there is not the People's Government of China. It is an extraordinary thing. It has nothing to do with one's likes or dislikes. But it is not simply realising or accepting a major fact of the present aga. If conclusions are arrived at ignoring major facts, the conclusions are not likely to be correct. When conclusions in regard to Western Asia are arrived at ignoring all the real forces in Western Asia, all the living forces and an attempt is made to bolster up out of date conditions or regimes, difficulties arise. Then suddenly something happens which surprises people like the *coup d'etat* in Iraq.

There is one word I should like to say. There is much reference now to indirect aggression. I remember, I am old enough to remember, the long discussions in the old League of Nations in the twenties about disarmament and about aggression and an attempt to define aggression. These discussions resulted in the production, I think, of numerous large volumes containing the reports of those discussions; no other result. Of course, instead of disarmament, we had the second World War: time after. My point is, even aggression as such, they found it very difficult to define. Now, we have another word 'indirect aggression' which is bandied about and used and who is going to define it, I do not know.

I suppose there is indirect aggression. In fact, the whole essence of military approach, the whole essence of the cold war approach is the approach of indirect aggression. I submit it means nothing else. It means pressure, what is called a cold war approach. It is an approach of propaganda, approach of pressure, approach of military threats, an approach of building up armaments. All this is indirect aggression in that sense. The House may not approve of it; I may not; that is neither here nor there. I am merely suggesting that there is indirect aggression involved in everything that is happening. There was indirect aggression undoubtedly in Western Asia as between members of the Baghdad Pact and the opponents of the Baghdad Pact. Neither liked the other. Each party wanted to weaken the other party as much as possible by propaganda and the rest. We may not perhaps like that type of propaganda. That is neither here nor there. The point is, justifying something which is otherwise unjustifiable by saying that there has been indirect

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aggression does not seem to be a proper and correct approach or a helpful approach to the problem. I have always been of the view and I have stated this in this House often enough that these problems cannot be solved, especially this problem of Asia and Africa by the military approach. They can be shelved, they can be suppressed for some time or postponed. Therefore, I earnestly hope that in regard to these West Asian problems there will be an attempt not to think in terms of this military approach, not to think in terms of suppressing people there or even, if I may say so, imagining that a political problem can be by-passed by dealing with economic issues. Economic issues are of high importance, and on my part I welcome what President Eisenhower has said in regard to the economic help being given to the west Asian countries. But that does not set aside the major political problem. The economic part can only work if the right political approach has been made. Any solution of the west Asian problem must necessarily have the goodwill and co-operation of the countries of western Asia—it is obvious

I just referred to the nearness of war two weeks or three weeks ago—a war in which, there is not a shadow of doubt, if it is once started, the full panoply of the weapons of the atomic age will come in, the consequences of which each hon. Member is left to imagine. But may I refer, in this connection, to something, war or no war, which goes on, and that is, the atomic tests. There is an argument sometimes that the harm that these tests do is so little that it can be ignored. Now, recently, the General Asembly of the United Nations appointed a scientific committee, and this committee has made a report. I wish to read some very brief extracts from it. The report by the 15-nation committee, based on two years' study of mass data, said:

> "Radio-active contamination of the environment resulting from explosions of nuclear weapons constitutes a growing increment to world-wide radiation levels. This involves new and largely unknown hazards to present and future populations. These hazards by their very nature, are beyond the control of the exposed persons."

Then again,

> "One general conclusion that clearly emerged from the committee's studies was that even the smallest amounts of radiation are liable to cause deleterious genetic and perhaps also somatic (physical) effects", that is, distortion, etc.

> "The present knowledge of the long term effects of radiation did not permit the scientists to make a precise evaluation of the possible consequences to man of slight exposure, but the committee adds, even a slow rise in the environmental radio activity in the world, whether from weapon tests or any other sources, might eventually cause appreciable damage to large populations before it could be definitely identified as due to irradiation. The situation required that mankind proceed with great caution in view of a possible under-estimation".

These are some extracts from this report from a very competent scientific body appointed by the United Nations consisting of scientists from 15 countries.

This is the background of all international politics today, it must be remembered,—whether it is in western Asia or anywhere else. We have managed, for the time being, to escape during the last two or three weeks this world war. We may escape again persaps, but if this background continues and this military approach and these atomic tests continue, and apart from this, the accumulation of atomic weapons continues, then, a time may come when perhaps we do not escape. At the present moment, I am told that

the capacity of the United States of America and to a somewhat lesser extent, of the Soviet Union for the production of atomic bombs, nuclear bombs, is so great that it is tremendous. They are piling up tremendously. Remember this. Apart from tests, the piling up of the atomic weapons continues in every country at the rate of tens of thousand a year—atomic bombs—and it is stated that there is enough material in each of these countries to bomb this world out of existence if they so choose.

Well, this thought tends to pull up one a little and take one out of the normal grooves of thinking in international or other politics. Therefore, I mention this to show how we live on the verge of possible catastrophe, and the only way to avoid it, apart from coming to agreements and settlements, is, if I may say so in all humility, to make a different type of approach, mental approach. No country, no people responsible for the government of the country, whatever their inner feelings might be, can adopt what I would call a pacifist attitude, that is, giving up the idea completely of armies, of defence forces. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the other attitude, the military attitude, has also completely failed, and will fail even more disastrously if pursued.

Therefore, I submit, while we have to take such precautions as we can in the defence of our country, we must start and more especially the great countries must start thinking and speaking in other terms and other language.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the international situation is confused and confusing. The confusion arises from the fact that the powerful nations do the very same things which they condemn in their opponents. When they sit in judgment upon the actions and ideas of their opponents they use the standard of social morality, but when they excuse their own acts of aggression, they use war morality, and the morality of special circumstances. It certainly creates a great deal of confusion; but yet, unless out of this confusion, by some analysis, we can find our way, it will be difficult to guide our thought and conduct.

I would not go into the details about the situation that the world is faced with today. About western Asia, the Prime Minister has already said that an unpopular President in the Lebanon refused to vacate his seat. It is nothing unusual in history; those who are in power, even when they are unpopular, pretend to believe they are popular, and they would not leave their position unles they are kicked out.

However, the President of the Lebanon referred the matter of direct or indirect aggression from outside to the UNO, to the Security Council, and the Security Council found that there was no truth in the allegation. The trouble would have settled down and a new President would have been elected. But, in the meantime, there was a national revolt in Iraq and that frightened the Western powers. The American marines landed in Lebanon and the English Army landed in Jordan. This raised a very ticklish question whether even on the invitation of the *de facto* government, a foreign army could come into a country where there was internal trouble.

Of course, we have given an answer to this question, guided by our abstract principles of *Panch Sheel*. We say that under no circumstances any armed forces should go to another country when there is civil disturbance. But I suppose that does not dispose of the question. I think the Prime Minister

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and myself are old enough to remember that when Franco revolted against the democratic government of Spain, England was blamed for not going to the help of the Spanish Government established by law. So, it is a rather difficult question. It may be that a military coup was trying to dislodge the democratic government which has the support of the people. Under these circumstances, would it not be justifiable for a liberal and democratic government to go to the help of its neighbour. I believe, therefore, that we cannot lay down the abstract principle that under no circumstances can foreign help be asked for by the legitimate government of the country. We can only say one thing, and wherever there is a popular movement based upon non-violence and is peaceful in its approach there is absolutely no justification for any foreign nation interfering in the internal affairs of the country.

Let us see if there was any special circumstances which would justify the actions of the Americans and the English. The Americans say that they were invited by the President of the Lebanon. But the question was already before the United Nations Security Council and they were tackling it. So, I feel, there was absolutely no justification in this case. In the case of England's landing troops in Jordan, legally, I believe, there may have been a justification. But, normally, there was no justification. I do not know whether legally also there was a justification. I am not an expert in international law; but I am sure morally there was no justification for a democracy to go to the aid of a king who is not reputed to be very democratic.

Let us, however, see what has been the attitude of the other party in the cold war. I was very agreeably surprised when Mr. Khruschev did not threaten with fire and sword, as on the occasion of the Suez Canal crisis. Perhaps he thought that this time the West was united and if he (Mr. Khruschev) were to take some steps they (the West) were determined to face any contingency; may be. So he proposed Summit Conference. Then there was lengthy correspondence to and fro. It is wonderful that civilized and cultured people should use in their correspondence language which is more appropriate to the market place. Anyway, these proposals did not fructify and the whole question has been referred to the UNO. I think that is very good. I am very glad that the Summit Conference, whether at the UNO level or otherwise, has been abandoned. What is the meaning of a Summit Conference? Big and powerful nations come together and decide the fate of smaller people or people who are not as strongly armed as they. A few people sit together and they decide to divide the countries and have their spheres of influence. We have the examples of such conferences in Yalta and Casablanca.

An Hon. Member: Potsdam.

Acharya Kripalani: We have also the experiences of the conferences after the wars where they (big powers) settled international problems. They have always divided the countries; they have created their spheres of influences. They have divided mercilessly peoples and nations. We have the recent examples of Korea and Indo-China. I do not suppose we can for a long time expect that Korea will be united or Indo-China will be united. Moreover, who are the people who meet in these conferences? Some big bullies; political bullies; not ordinary bullies. What moral right have they to decide the fate of other people and other countries? Does their conduct justify the position that they choose to occupy? Have they shown any moral strength when their interests are concerned? Are they disinterested persons? Have they any spiritual or moral values of which they give evidence in their public life? In their private lives they are all gentlemen. They are just like Dr. Jekyll in their private life and Mr. Hyde in their international life. So I say that these

people have no moral justification to sit and decide the fate of nations and divide them at their will. I submit this is very immoral. I am again glad that the talks about a summit conference fell through. Because, if it (summit conference) had come about, if it had materialised and if we had been there, what would have been our role there? The crucial questions would have been decided by those who command the H Bomb and we would have simply rubber-stamped their decisions. This happened in Korea, and this happened in Indo-China. We were called to be observers in these two countries. But each country tried to disturb the mission that was entrusted to us. They would not allow us to act so that the people of Korea and the people of Indo-China may be united?

Both sides are afraid of the H. Bomb. So they think that if H. Bombs complication are avoided, they should try to strengthen themselves. They creep in and destory the freedom of the other countries. They divide them. This is their aim. So, I am very glad that this summit conference has not come through.

13 hrs.

I am also glad on other account, on our own account. I do not like the patronage of Mr. Khruschev. I could have understood if he had consulted us before he announced our name. Without consulting us he goes and announces our name and puts us in an awkward position. This is not a very friendly act. Why does he put us in an awkward position? We have a moral influence in the international world and that influence is based upon our neutrality and impartiality. May I submit if one side patronises us without permission, then we are suspect. If we are suspect our moral position is shaken and we would not be of any great use in international counsels.

So, Sir, I am very glad that this 'Summit' talk, injurious as it is, has fallen through and the whole question now rests with the UNO. I suppose there will be plenty of talk and counter-talk and some reasonable solution will come out of it, and we already see that the resolutions that are put before the United Nations Assembly with certain modifications can be accepted and can be worked out.

This episode must teach a lesson to the democracies of the West. They think they can act as totalitarian regimes and get away with it. What a totalitarian regime does in international affairs and can get away with it, a democracy cannot do, because there is a *dharma* of democracy and there is a *dharma* of totalitarianism.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): There is no *dharma* there.

Acharya Kripalani: *Adharma*, Satan's dharma is *adharma*. They can get away with it as Russia got away with it in Hungary. But the democratic countries cannot get away with it, as they did not get away in Egypt, as they are not going to get away with it in his present excursion of theirs. Why? Because there is a world opinion. A country may ignore world opinion, but a country cannot afford to ignore the opinion in the country. I am sure the English people were obliged to withdraw from Egypt because there was powerful opinion in England. Even in the present case not only in England, but in America also people are against, a good number of people are against, this interference in Lebanon Therefore, these democracies must learn a lesson that they cannot afford to do things which totalitarian governments can.

This brings me to the question of Arab nationalism. We have shown by our actions that we stand for national movements everywhere and we are against colonialism and we are against imperialism. We are in absolute sympathy with the aspirations of our friends, the Arabs. And we have always supported them. We

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support their unity move also, if they can bring it about. We support their nationalism; we support their unity. We are sorry that in these countries there are no political parties at all, so that every national revolution that takes place is under the aegis of military leadership which is connect- military leadership will smoothen down into democracy, because in any military leadership which is connected with nationalism there are always seeds of fascism. We hope that in these countries democratic movements will soon be started.

We also want the Israel question to be smoothly settled. As our Prime Minister said on the last occasion the Arabs must take it that Israel has come to stay and it can be uprooted only by a third World War. If it cannot be uprooted, as we have advised the nations of the world, that as China cannot be uprooted, they must recognise its existence. We feel that it is necessary and it is urgent that the Arab people recognise the existence of Israel. Israel, on the other hand, has made it clear that it has no further land ambitions. It does not want to extend itself. It is willing to have the territory that it has got, or if there is to be any adjustment it must be adjustment through common consent. They have also said that they are willing to lend a hand in the solution of the refugee question, which is not peculiar to that region. We ourselves are suffering and I suppose the world does not even know that we have got a great problem here of the refugees.

Another reason why the peoples of the backward countries of Asia and Africa should see that there is no trouble between the Arab countries and Israel is that Israel has a very valuable lesson for all the under-developed countries, because it itself was an under-developed country. I believe their co-operatives in agriculture are the best that have been produced in any country. There are cooperatives where people have no private property at all, but they work on land whether they are non-intellectuals or intellectuals. Everybody gets according to his needs and everybody works according to his ability. Their labour movement is a unique labour movement. It is engaged in constructive work and not in agitation, and it has a respectability which is only next to the Government. It is a government within the government. I believe that we can take a lesson from Israel and even Arab countries can look to Israel for help, for guidance, for expert advice.

Now, Sir, I come to the great doctrine that we have given to the World of *Panch Sheel*. I hope I will not be misunderstood when I say that this great doctrine was born in sin.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sind or Sin?

Acharya Kripalani: Sin, because it was enunciated to put the seal of our approval upon the destruction of an ancient nation which was associated with us spiritually and culturally. This is the first wrong thing that we did in accepting or in proposing *Panch Sheel* on the eve when the liberty of that nation had been taken away. We must remember.....

An Hon. Member: Is that nation suffering?

Acharya Kripalani: Whether it is suffering or not suffering, it was a nation which wanted to live its own life and it ought to have been allowed to live its own life. A good Government or a prosperous regime is no substitute for self-government. It is a Congressman who is asking this question. I am surprised. I think he came to the organisation after independence.

I am surprised at the pathetic faith that our hon. Prime Minister has in *Panch Sheel*. He is very optimistic. I think *Panch Sheel* has been blown

off, blown off by those who agreed to its principles Principally it was blown off, may I submit, in Hungary. It was again blown off, both by China and Russia, when they showed their attitude towards a small country China and Russia both showed their hands as against a small country, Yugoslavia What was the sin of Yugoslavia? I hope my Communist friends are listening to me The sin was the interpretation of the Communist Bible—whether it should be interpreted in one way or it should be interpreted in another way The Pope in Russia declared that the interpretation given by a protestant like Tito was not all right He was a dissenter He was a protestant He should not have referred to the Bible direct, but the Bible must go through the gutters, through the mouths of some people otherwise it is not the Bible This religious fanaticism transferred into politics makes it impossible for people to breathe Unless you think like us you are our enemies Those who are not with us are against us I can understand Russia doing that because I know Tito stands in the way of the passage to the Mediterranean

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella) That is a discovery

Acharya Kripalani: Yes, there are many more things in the world that the Communists have yet to discover

But I cannot understand why China from such distance should have taken to howling I was in Europe and in different countries Good gentlemen came and told me, "Kripalani, we have no quarrel with your country We are friendly" I told them, "Yes, I know that Why should we quarrel? We are not neighbours" So, I had that theory that only neighbours quarrel and only cousins quarrel as Pakistan is quarrelling with us But I did not know that even a distant country like China should ever quarrel with a little pocket like Yugoslavia. It is strange

Further what does Russia do? It was under an international contract to render help or give a loan, whatever it was, to Yugoslavia Well, they at once repudiated that They have been trying to bully this little country so that it may be just like a soldier in a regiment Khruschev said that all the Communist countries are just like a regiment If they do not walk in a line somebody must be there to put them in line again I suppose that somebody must be Khruschev At first it was Stalin, now it is Khruschev Persons change but institutions do not change

Then, I submit that *Panch Sheel* was destroyed when that man, Imre Nagy, was executed I submit that this was an act which was inhuman, which was treacherous and which was internationally illegal It was immoral Fortunately for Russia, whenever such immoral acts are committed, democracies themselves have committed such acts that they are out of court As soon as Imre's execution took place and there was going to be a worldwide agitation our good friends, America and England marched into the Arab countries and this whole episode was silenced as the question of Hungary was no more heard because who can talk of these questions—only liberal democracies and socialistic democracies If they themselves are suspect they cannot talk

One of our comrades (communist) here said that he condemned the execution of Nagy, but, he said, worse things are done by the democracies, for instance, the French in Algeria It is all right If my neighbour calls me a thief, I say, "You are a greater thief and my theft is therefore justified" By saying that treacherous things are done by democracies, the Communists only justify the things that are arbitrary, that are inhuman and that are treacherous when they do them themselves We do not, in our social life, take our morality from our neighbours whom we condemn I cannot say that I will not stop murdering or stealing or running

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away with another's wife unless my neighbour does likewise. This is strange morality! It is not only a strange morality, it is a stupid morality. It is not only a stupid morality but it is intellectual dishonesty. If a thing is good you have got to do it. You do not wait for a neighbour to give you the standard of your morality. I do not say the Communists only believe in it but all nations believe in it—all those nations who believe in war and violence. There can be no other morality if you believe in war and violence, except that what you do is right and when your neighbour does the same thing it is wrong.

In such a world what is our position, if we really mean business? I humbly submit that the first thing that we have to do is to help the small nations and there whose military power has not reached the H-bomb stage and who are pining for peace in the economic fields, to stand on their own legs. It is to point out to them that the reconstruction of their economy and social life must not depend heavily upon foreign aid. We are a big country We may get help from foreign countries and if we are not a little polite to our creditors it does not matter because the creditors know that we are a big country and we will be useful. But, whether a small country can get massive help from another country and not be under its thumb is something impossible. Therefore, I say that we must show the way, that with a little help and with our own resources we can stand on our legs so that the smaller countries may also get some strength to stand on their legs.

The second thing I would suggest is that as most of the nations are interested in peace, let us have a federation of such nations, a loose federation. At least, let us have consultations; let us not think in terms of summit talks and that the big johnnies are going to bring about peace in the world, because their conduct is tainted; they are only thinking of advantages to their respective *blocks*. The small nations, and nations that are not so militarily strong, can be brought together by us.

I suggest a third thing also. We small nations can sit together and find out ways and means for having a strategy that would be a substitute for war. It is a fact that injustice and tyranny are constant factors in the world, and it would be cowardice to run away from these. Tyranny has got to be opposed anyhow. Therefore, we must find out how tyranny can be opposed without war, without violence. And we are eminently suited for this job if we would be true to our master. He showed us a method by which for the first time in history a powerful nation was dislodged from its position of empire and a backward nation got its freedom. Our tradition is in that way. I would request our Prime Minister to take a little initiative in this matter.

If you will allow me a couple of minutes, Sir, I will talk of Pakistan. Let us not forget that these raids from Pakistan will be with us always. We cannot avoid them; it is impossible, unless there is a change of heart in the ruling cliques in Pakistan, unless they put aside the theory of communalism, the theory that political nationalism can be built upon this religion or that religion, or unless their people, tired of them, throw them off. If it were possible to settle the question of the Kashmir valley in their favour, and if we can avoid war, I would vote for it; but I know that is not so. Even if a solution is found in their favour, though it would disturb the peace of India and the peace of the Mussalmans living in India, I would risk even that, so that our country may not be militarily inclined; but I know this peace cannot come about simply because the Kashmir question is solved. The trouble is inherent in

the very creation of Pakistan. As *Panchsheel* was created in sin, this (Pakistan) was also created in sin It lives by sin and it will continue to live like that The only solution is that the people there see through their rulers who are exciting them to evil ways

So, we must remember that these raids will go on I have seen people in this House getting agitated I am rather surprised that these little raids agitated them They become nervous, they become fearful I am surprised that we who were not afraid of the British empire are afraid of Pakistan! It is such a pity I would leave this question of Pakistan raids to the Government They have taxed us to the utmost in order to equip their army They spend 40 per cent of the revenue on it If they cannot do even this little bit, then what are they good for?

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) May I speak for the world federation as the only remedy?

Shri A K. Gopalan (Kasergod) We are discussing today the international situation at a time when the American forces are still in Lebanon and the British troops are occupying Jordan Not only that In this morning's paper we read the news that American marines and armadas have been sent to Singapore which shows that the tension has extended from the Middle East to other places also

I do not want to distract the attention of the House or the people from the very grave situation that is there in the world today I have heard the speech of Acharya Kripalani and I will reply to some of the points afterwards. So far as the summit conference is concerned, there was only Eisenhower who did not like it and said that there should be no summit conference, after that it was only Acharya Kripalani who has said that there should be no summit conference Even Prime Minister Macmillan, though he did not actually wish it, had to say, because of the wishes and sentiments of the people all over the world that there must be a summit conference, some kind of summit conference may be there I am only sorry that Acharyaji is the second person to say that there is no use of a summit conference I will deal with it afterwards.

The essence of his speech is that the international tension in the world today is not preparation for war or is not due to the occupation by the American or British armies, but the Soviet Union had a contract with Yugoslavia and that was discarded and therefore there is very great danger to world peace and also to the Middle East So, according to him, *Panchsheel* is useless, according to him, a summit conference is useless

Then, I thought our respected leader would have told us what is to be done today What he said is nothing should be done, and as far as the raids from Pakistan are concerned, Pakistan will always do it, so let us not do anything Let us not also talk with others I do not understand what the meaning of *Panchsheel* is if you do not talk with other people because they are bad If that is his understanding of *Panchsheel*, I am sorry that as an old Gandhian leader and President of the Congress he has not understood what *Panchsheel* is

So, the essence of his speech is that everything in the world is bad, all people are bad, nothing is happening, but there are two or three things happening that are very important The ideological quarrel between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will flare up and that is the biggest danger that must be stopped

I have personally great respect for him I was a Congressman and under him I was a discipline in the Congress, but, I never thought today he would by his speech make the people understand that there is no danger at all in the world today and nothing can be done Firstly he says there is no danger at all and if there is any danger it is because of the differences

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between Yugoslavia and Russia; and then he says no summit conference at all. Whatever their opinions, people everywhere have been in favour of a summit conference. He says they are the bullies, so there is no use of talking. That is the very reason they should talk, because when they talk we will understand who are the bullies and who are not the bullies. For that there must be a summit conference. We cannot say *Panchsheel* itself is bad, it is born out of sin and there should be no talk at all.

I wanted to hear from him that we can do in order to prevent another war. We are on the brink of another war today. What is it we can do in order to avoid that? He has not said anything. I am very sorry that he should have said so. I do not want to direct the attention of the House to such things because that would only minimise the gravity of the situation today. Not only has the aggression begun, but something more has happened. There was a very wide opinion all over the world in favour of a summit conference for easing the international tension, for banning the nuclear weapons etc. but today, in spite of all that, the American fleet has gone to Singapore. Sir, there is no frontier there. So, it is not to safeguard the frontier that the fleet has gone there. It only means that the area of tension is extended and the danger is becoming more and more.

The Prime Minister has said that the situation is critical, but it is becoming more and more critical. Simply because there had not been any great tension for the last fifteen days, if we think that the situation has eased, then certainly, that is not a proper understanding of the international situation as it exists today.

With your permission, I would like to trace briefly the background of the aggression. When did it begin? And why was it that West Asia was made the basis for aggression? The crisis which flared up in West Asia dates back to the Turko-Pakistan Pact signed in 1954. After that pact, in the same year, the Pakistan-U.S. military pact was also signed. Later on, in February, 1955, the Turkish-Iraqi military alliance was formed, and that was the forerunner of the Baghdad Pact. And Britain joined this alliance.

Then, efforts were made to form a Middle East Defence Organisation, but this could not materialise because the people in those countries resisted it. Though the people resisted it, through the back-door, they formed what is known as the Baghdad Pact. Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia resisted this. Then, as the Prime Minister has said, there was a new uprising, and a new sense of Arab nationalism came into existence. In spite of the resistance of the people, the Baghdad Pact was formed, and it was through this pact that the United States and Britain tried to crush the popular movement which was there for the first time in these West Asian countries. They tried to add Jordan to this first. But they could not succeed in Jordan This infuriated the imperialists, and so, there was an attack on Egypt. I do not want to go into the details of it, because enough has been said on that already. Then, in 1957, the US imperialists conspired to attack Syria. That also was foiled because of the firm stand taken by the Soviet Union and China It was said here by Acharya Kripalani that the Soviet Union and China were responsible. Certainly, as we understand it, it was the firm stand taken by the Soviet Union and China that they would not allow any aggression,—and they will certainly resist it—that made it impossible to have any flare-up in Syria.

The events in 1956 were not only the preparation for aggression but they were the beginning of a direct aggression. As I said, their first attempt was

in Jordan, where they could not succeed. Then came the creation of the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria to which Yemen federated; then came a new era of anti-imperialist Arab unity. This anti-imperialist Arab unity was resisted by the imperialists, and the main reason, as I shall show presently, for this attitude of theirs is the plunder and exploitation of the oil in these countries. They wanted to keep these countries divided; so, when the anti-imperialist Arab unity was there, it frightened these imperialist countries. That was the reason why the imperialists adopted this method. The puppet regime of Chamoun in Lebanon, of course, accepted this doctrine, but as far as the people of Lebanon were concerned, they did not accept this. So, in the first stage of the revolt, American imperialists wanted to crush the rebellion by sending the Iraqi army there through Jordan, but there also they failed. And with agreeable surprise, an incident happened there, namely the forces in Iraq liquidated the hated monarchy and established a sovereign republic. So, for a second time, the imperialists were infuriated; in fact, they were more infuriated this time because Iraq was the seat of the Baghdad Pact and this was a blow to that pact.

I am giving this background just to show that it was these changes that were taking place in the Middle East or West Asia that infuriated the imperialists and they were afraid that they would not be able to carry on their plunder and exploitation of the oil in these countries as before. That is the reason for the present crisis. As the Prime Minister has pointed out, is the concentration of troops from America and Britain only to protect Lebanon and Jordan? It is not so. The concentration of American and British troops is out of all proportions to the requirements of Lebanon and Jordan. The immediate objective was and continues to be Iraq. In fact, the mobilisation of the American and British forces was made long before the Iraq events. This shows that they wanted to use Lebanon and Jordan as a jumping-off ground for an attack on Syria and Egypt. When this was done, the lie was uttered that the UAR was intervening in Lebanon. It was the observers of the UN team who exposed this lie and said that there was no question of intervention by the UAR in Lebanon, and it was only the American imperialists who were motivated to say that there was some intervention there. I would like to show presently the motives behind the moves of the imperialists in West Asia. I would also invite the attention of the House to the aggression against Egypt. An article in the *Times*, London, discussing the importance of West Asian oil to the Western countries, said:

> "Correspondingly, oil from the Midlle East is important to the seven major oil groups which control just over half of the world's output".

I shall quote some figures which will show the amount of exploitation from West Asia, in relation to the total output.

	Total	Fom West Asia
British Petroleums	49·5 million tons	49 million tons
Royal Dutch Shell	94 "	11 "
Gulf	49 "	26 "
Standard (New Jersy)	110 "	21 "
Standard (California)	54 "	19 "
Texas	45 "	16 "
Socony Mobil	32 "	11 "

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These figures would show that the American big five oil companies account for 60 per cent of the oil produced in the area, almost half of all the prospected deposits and 60 per cent of the oil products and oil exports. After the second World War, the growth of the American interests has been the feature of the Middle East oil scene. U.S. monopoly profits in West Asia reached the figure of 8,000 million dollars for the ten years up to 1954. In 1956 alone, according to the official reports, the monopoly profits, after payment for the concession rights amounted to 900 million dollars.

Not only have the imperialist monopolists tried to squeeze out so much of profit, but they want to exploit the Arab workers also. The cost of production of one ton of oil in U.S.A. is 11 dollars, whereas in the Persian Gulf, it is only 70 cents. The Iraq Petroleum Company made a profit of 70 million a year on a capital of £50 million. This is what the imperialists seek to defend in West Asia. It is not the interests of the people of West Asia, but it is only the interests of colonial plunder and exploitation that they want to defend here. That is the background of what is happening there now. I do not want to go into the details of the oil plunder and exploitation.

I should also like to say that we should take particular note of the role played by Turkey in the West Asian situation as the *agent provocateur* of Western imperialism.

13.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Even after the western aggressors were compelled by world public opinion to accept the idea of a summit meeting on West Asia at least in principle, the Turkish Foreign Minister was urging the British Government to extend their action from Jordan to Iraq and was declaring Turkey's intention of joining in that action. Turkey today is the main prop of western aggressive designs in West Asia. Along with the discredited Government of Pakistan, they are acting as *agents provocateurs* of imperialism in Asia, with continuous border violations, military manoeuvres, stuffing their territories with foreign equipment and troops and laying out their country's soil as the base of western military adventures. We should take note of these developments, because when we talk of the provocative border violations by Pakistan on our eastern frontiers, we must understand that all these represent the same phenomenon. Behind all these actions, the hand is the same—whether it is Taiwan or Lebanon or other places. The hand is the same behind the border violations that are taking place in the Indo-Pakistan border.

As far as we are concerned, West Asia is the life-line of India's trade. Events in that part of the world affect us profoundly—emotionally, economically, politically and militarily. We are bound with the people of West Asia by a thousand and one ties of culture, politics, economics and even blood. Therefore, we cannot be silent to events that are taking place there. We have to re-assert our position, we have to help these countries to become independent, to free themselves from the grip of these oil monopolists.

There is no doubt that our interest in that area and the interests of western imperialism differ violently. That is the reason why Dulles turned down the suggestion for including India in a summit conference on West Asia made by the Soviet Union. I want in this connection to refer to what Acharya Kripalani said as to why the Soviet Union was suggesting the name of India. It was certainly the Soviet Union which proposed the name of India. But except the United States, all the other countries were certainly glad at this suggestion. They said that India must be there. If

India is invited to that conference, it is a matter of pride for our country It is a recognition of the part played by India Because of her neutral policy, there is no question of anybody suspecting that we will side with this or that side If there had been such a suspicion in the minds of the other nations, they certainly would not have invited India Even the invitation was found fault with by Acharya Kripalani He said that we should not go there and even if we go there, there may be a possibility of our siding with this or that bloc

If India is invited to the summit meeting, it is a matter for pride to our country Outside India, wherever you go, when the ordinary masses in the streets know that you are from India, they show respect towards the people of India and the Government of India, because they know that as far as peace in the world is concerned, India has taken a very active part and India has got pride of place in the comity of nations That is the reason why it was said that India must be there But if Acharya Kripalam's suggestion is accepted namely, that there should be no summit conference, and if his intention that even if it is held, it should not succeed, is to come true, then his conclusion is correct that India should not be there because there will be a possibility of India compromising her position So, from his opinion that there should be no summit conference, I can understand his conclusion that India should not be there, because he does not want a summit conference, and even if there is a conference, he does not want it to succeed

As far as India is concerned, she is the only neutral country that can help ease tension It was only Eisenhower who turned down the proposal to invite India to a summit conference He said that instead of the Government of India, instead of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Chiang Kai-Shek is the best person to be there I am sure Acharya Kripalani did not support this idea that India should not be there, but Chiang Kai-Shek should be there He might have forgotten about that is what I think

India has to take very great initiative as far as the solution of the West Asian problems are concerned In this connection, I want to refer to the role played by our Commonwealth partner, Britain, in the whole West Asian crisis Take Suez Take Cyprus Take Jordan Take Kuwait and Qatar Everywhere, Britain has acted as the arch enemy of mankind, the bloodthirsty beast of prey It is a fallacy to imagine that we have any common interest with imperialist Britain At every point in history and at every situation in international relations for the last so many years our interests and theirs have been violently in conflict We want peace to develop the economy of our country they want aggression to prop up their tottering imperialist structure, we want normal trade, they want monopolist plunder, we want friendship and goodwill they want conflict and treachery We want *Panchsheel* they want intervention and subversion So where is the common interest? Where is the goodwill? Let us have no more illusions about this When they were going to commit aggression against Egypt, they did not even inform us As far as sending their troops to Jordan was concerned, they did not even consult us As far as the actions of Pakistan were concerned, they did not even protest and tell the American imperialists and tell them that they should not in any way instigate Pakistan These are instances to show the divergence of interests between us and British imperialism

So, I ask, why should we still continue in the company of these people? Is it not time that we go out of the Commonwealth? There is nothing common between us and Britain After all these events, is there anything between us and Britain which prompts us to be with them? So this

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is another question that has to be considered.

Now, I come to the developments in France. We are also concerned with them, because it is wrong to suppose that they are an internal problem of France. These developments are against the Potsdam Agreement. Apart from that, we are vitally concerned in the developments in France because it is connected with the problem of Pondicherry. After four years of *de facto* transfer, *de jure* transfer is not affected. Further, the *colons* in Algeria have started intensifying their attack on the liberation movement in Algeria. The changes that have happened in France have only intensified it. We have always shown our sympathy towards the liberation movement in Algeria and we have to strengthen it.

Now, I will briefly refer to developments in Indo-China, Indonesia and other places. As regards Indo-China, the position has already been explained. India is the Chairman of the International Control Commission for Indo-China. What is happening in Indo-China is a matter for our thought. The Americans have been trying to sabotage the Geneva Agreement. The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has taken a number of decisions to reduce tension. I have no time to deal with it in detail, but I will only point out what action they are taking. They have reduced their armed forces. They have also declared their readiness to enter into trade and cultural relations with South Viet-Nam. But all these things have been turned down, and the number of border violations with Cambodia is significant in this context. So here also we have to take the initiative and see that the situation is eased.

I only want to mention about Indonesia. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and President Soekarno have declared to the world that American intervention is there in Indonesia. What is the strategy of the imperialists in Indonesia? There are about 2000 islands there; they break up the integrity of the country and occupy it threatening even the leaders of democracy and even President Soekarno.

Next I come nearer home to Pakistan. We have got serious provocations on our borders. Pakistan Government is being despised in every West Asian country; it is discredited in its own country, and it is afraid of election. As far as our borders are concerned, in Assam and West Bengal people are afraid; they are afraid of danger to their lives and property. So, we are glad to hear today what the Prime Minister said about his invitation. Anyhow we are glad that our Prime Minister is going to have peaceful talks with the Pakistan Prime Minister. We must have peaceful talk; we must be willing to negotiate. But, at the same time, we must make Pakistan understand that we cannot be stampeded into surrendering an inch of our territory at the point of the borrowed guns. That cannot be done. If it is a question of settlement, certainly, we have always shown that we are ready for negotiations to settle the issue. The most important thing today.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are they borrowed or gifted guns?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Borrowed guns.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Gifted guns.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Borrowed and gifted—it may be.

The most important thing is that the only way in which the international tension today can be eased is by calling a summit conference. Not only by calling a Summit Conference but some getting together of the Asian and African nations. The Summit Conference should discuss about the banning of nuclear weapons and also

the withdrawal of troops from these countries. These are the basic needs. As the Prime Minister has pointed out, until and unless the withdrawal of troops from these countries is done, there can be no question of settlement.

As far as the policy adopted by the Government of India in this respect is concerned, certainly, we welcome that. I once more emphasise that in the Summit Conference India should participate so that it may be successful. India has till now played a successful role for world peace. We are one with the policy of the Government and we are sure that this policy will certainly result in good and we have great hope that world peace will result.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Arab hospitality is known round the corners of the world. An Arab will entertain even his worst enemy if he seeks shelter at his tent. He will borrow food from his neighbour if he cannot entertain his guest. An Arab entertains his guest for three days and on the fourth day the guest is supposed to depart. On the first day he makes his salutation which is called *Salaam;* on the second day he does *Taam* which means he supplies him food and on the last day he says *Kalam* which means good-bye.

But what has happend with the powers of the West is that they have overstayed their stay in Arab lands. They have not only stayed for three days; but they have stayed for 30 days, for 30 years and even for 300 years. The stay of the foreign powers, especially the powers of the West does not seem to come to an end at all. They want to fasten themselves on the back of the Arab peoples and remain there for ever until the Arab at last has moved and has sought to eject them by force. That is the history of Arab lands and of Africa in short. And, today, we have got to grapple with this problem because if we stretch our hands across the other side, Arab lands, whether we like it or not will have to take care and have to train a hundred youngmen who shall know the Arab language and shall be able to talk to the Arabs in their own language and hold them in hooks of steel and not talk to them merely in the French or English language.

What has happened to the Arab land? Now the Americans have godfathered them. Now the foreign powers, the English, the French—the French have left—the Italians, the Portuguese, Belgiam and what not—in Africa, are all god-fathered by the U. S A. With America godfathering what is the position of America it self?

I read a small news today in a newspaper. It has come to the extreme end of the Indian ocean. What business has the Sixth Fleet or the Seventh Fleet to come to the Indian Ocean? Should we also not have a Monroe Doctrine which was long ago erected by America? America raised the Monroe Doctrine in the last century to protect its secularity and to protect its independence. Having had all these ten years of trouble on our heads, have we not got the right to raise the Monroe Doctrine by which we can say no friendly country shall bring its fleet in the Arabian Sea or the Bay of Bengal and much less the Indian Ocean? What is the justification of the U. S. A. coming into the extreme, eastern end of the Indian Ocean? Is it to show its massive strength? We are a poor nation; we have no submarines; we have no Navy. We have Army. We have an Air Force which cannot shine against her show of power. Are they not satisfied with the bases they have built above the head, beneath the head not only that; on the right arm and on the left arm of Russia and China? Are they not satisfied? Can bases destroy enemies? Sir, similar is the position in the Arab lands. These are signs of definite danger to our safety and to our security.

Foreign fleets, whether British or American can pay a courtesy visit to us in the Arabian Sea or the Bay of

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Bengal or even in the Indian Ocean. But they shall not be a standing menace. Against whom are they standing there? Are they going to protect the Ceylonese; are they going to protect the Burmans; or are they going to protect the Malayans—with all of whom we are on terms of utmost friendship. Whom are they waging war against? Acharya Kripalani has been speaking of war. He does not discard old clothes.

Acharya Kripalani was the man who when he was on the Congress side demanded at the time Liaquat Ali was here in 1950 that we shall wage a war against Pakistan. I was the one who stood up to him that day. And, today he is again speaking of war. He was the person who led the Hindus of Sind out of Sind. Why did he make the Hindus afraid of the Muslims of Sind? He made them frightened and weak. (*Interruption*). I am not talking about the Hindus and Muslims of Punjab. The Muslims of Sind wanted the Hindus there. It was he who led the exodus with panicky statements. He says we are none frightened. It is not an easy thing to go to war. He then declared: let us have war with Pakistan. Is it such an easy thing? We will have this Parliament bombed; we will have Bhakra-Nangal bombed. We may win in the end; the question is not so easy. It is not like going to jail and suffering there. It is not easy to fight. It is not the same as going to war under the shelter of a foreign power having a hold on us. Does Acharyaji wants us to go and wage war with the Chinese because Tibet is there with them. We shall then claim so many parts as our own; other countries may make similar claims. The basis on which he talked is completely wrong.

Our ground is Panch Shila and he wanted to prick holes in the Prime Minister's policy. He wanted to disturb the whole edifice of Panch Shila which we have been following and by which we have been trying to protect the world which has been faced with the fears of war.

Let us come to the question of partition of India. What I said on a previous Foreign Affairs debate was that we Indians were in a hurry about the partition of the land. In our hurry we forgot to put the most important clause in the partition settlement. The clause was very simple. Even in a division of partnership we always have a saving clause. You Sir, as a great lawyer know that when partners enter into a partition have a saving clause. In the partition of India the saving clause should have been the clause about the Defence Ratio. I had mentioned it on a former occasion. They never thought of the Defence Ratio. When they partitioned the land they never thought of it and here we have a defence menace all these years. If we had agreed to that when Lord Mountbatten was here and said if you have 5 divisions let us have 10; if you have 10 let us have 20. If the ratio had been 10:5, or 5:3 or 3:1, whatever ratio we once agreed upon and if that ratio was distrubed, we could then have our back to the wall. We did not partition the land so that they can ever flaunt superior military forces at us. We did not partition this land so that they could have all the forces flung at us; we did not partition the land so that they could have a bigger Air Force with the help of foreign powers to threaten our security.

Last year I saw the Farnborough Air Show. There I had a lunch with the top man who was supplying the fleet of Hunters, those from whom we got the latest type of fighters. He naively said: "You are in difficulties. —is not it? we are supplying planes to you." He forgot we paid hard cash for them all to the tune of £20 million. These are things that are thrown at us. Today as we do not have the clause on defence ratio, we cannot do anything and we are helpless while the Pakistan army goes merrily attacking as they like with American help. If that defence ratio, 5:3 or any other ratio was there, and if that was not adhered to, we could have fought with our back to the wall and said that the partition of the land had been annulled and we would occupy Pakistan, as

if it was undivided. Today, in the absence of this clause, we are helpless. In the past, nations have come to such agreements about the defence ratio. Germany has had it; Canada and America had it. Even Russia has had it with Iran. That is why I find fault with the fathers of our nationalist movement who sat around the table along with Lord Mountbatten for their not setting this defence ratio. They did not insert this clause. I am reiterating that with all solemnity because we are finding ourselves in innumerable troubles for want of that clause

14 hrs.

The Summit Talks have been ditched The Americans ditched them. Khrushchev, whatever love he may have or may not have for India said that India should have an honoured place It was one great chance in the history of the world when India was given an honoured place along with five great powers What did America want to do? America hated China The exclusion of China offended against all canons of politics, geography and history. 29 nations out of 81 nations in the UNO are recognising China But America throws a *cordon sanitaire* against China The powers of the West have ignored three basic facts of history: the Russian Revolution, the Chinese Revolution and the Arab Revolution Fourteen powers tried to throttle Russia after the Russian Revolution; they did not succeed; it became an accomplished fact. Today, Russia is a mighty power We may or may not agree with what Russia does The day the Chinese marched from Yenan, the Chinese Revolution was completed. Now they are pursuing their economic revolution. Thereafter comes the Arab Revolution. The Arabs have revolted against their appalling poverty and thraldom. Thus three Revolutions are complete. The powers of the West do not acknowledge that these are acknowledged facts and they try to put hurdles across their paths We in India cannot ignore facts of history. We had our own Revolution in a non-violent manner and everybody acknowledges it and we are progressing on those lines.

There are two points that strike me as an Indian observer. What liaison had India in London with Mr. Dulles or the Americans there? The hon. Prime Minister spoke about the efficiency of the Indian Foreign Service and about its ability. Mr. Khrushchev may put the Indian item on their Menu Card and the Americans may put the Indian item on their menu card also But we do not want the British chief to make that menu for either of them. If they point out that Mr Khrushchev has an extra-ordinary love for India, we could have displayed an equal interest when Mr Dulles was recently in the city of London. The American ambassador, Mr. Whitney, is a newspaperman and generally newspapermen are easily acceptable So, our people could have had access to him, while Mr Dulles was in London. I have a very fleeting acquaintance with Mr. Dulles and just a little more with Mr. Gromyko Our High Commission could have easy access whilst Mr Dulles was recently in London. We cannot sit in ivory towers and simply say that the hon Prime Minister has made a statement that if both powers wanted him to come, he would go I want to ask why our people in London cannot do some activity behind the scenes so that Mr Dulles might have ignored the objections of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey and sent an invitation to India. It was only a matter of conversation of diplomatic touch If they could not do this much in London, I shall not say anything more.

About the efficiency of India's Foreign Service, there are two observations that I want to make. They have failed us in the matter of supplying news about the execution of Imre Nagy and secondly in Mr. Khrushchev suddenly going to Peking and returning to Moscow. I had been to Budapest last year and I have seen big bullet marks around the city walls. I talked to everyone, from the Ministers down to the people on the road. During the Hungarian crisis the

[Shri Joachim Alva]

hon. Prime Minister paid a right tribute to our *Charged' affairs* in Budapest; our Legation there was under the overall supervision of our Ambassador in Moscow who then reported ill. Either we get our information from the Russians; failing Russians from the British or the Americans. Otherwise we must get our own information from our own resources. We are spending enormous sums of money on our missions abroad and it is time that we had our own and complete information. We have not armies but we have got great things. It would not be right to say that Mr. Nagy's execution was not known to anybody. If our ears had been properly pluged in Budapest or elsewhere, we should have known that Mr. Nagy was going to be executed. Have we not known about the fate of the great patriots who were awaiting execution through the British jails in India though it was kept a secret? Did we not have that advance information? If we had that information, I make bold to say that if the Prime Minister had intervened with Mr. Khrushchev perhaps Mr. Nagy's life would have been saved. It was the hon. Prime Minister's intervention, when Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev were in Delhi, that brought in 16 nations, including Portugal into the UNO. The Russians had their own objections to the admission of some of these; and we had our objections to the admission of Portugal. Yet it was his intervention that made this possible. It was a great act of world statesmanship to admit sixteen nations into the UN. And I make bold to say that had he known that Nagy was going to be executed and had our hon. Prime Minister made a direct representation to Mr. Khrushchev in Moscow, we might have been able to save Mr. Nagy from the gallows.

Shri K. P. S. Menon, our ambassador in Moscow, is one of the most influential men in Moscow and he has got access to Mr. Khrushchev and all the top people in Kremlin. You cannot simply say that Mr. Khrushchev stepped down from the Kremlin building and went away to China and back without the knowledge of any body. Our missions abroad must serve us properly and whoever they may be, whether they are our ambassadors or other representatives should not hang round the heritage of the Prime Minister's name, which is an open *sesame*. The Prime Minister's name is a great name for us all but our ambassadors, ministers and others should not hang around that name. They shall be men of quality, devotion and patriotism and they should deliver us the goods. We should have all the information possible so that our country is not let down. Great things occur today—for instance, these two events which I have already recounted There may be some more and they may spring up which may effect us also. If we have no information either from the East or the West, what shall we do?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude in two minutes.

Shri Joachim Alva: Five minutes, Sir. I hope that this Parliament and this Government will send a delegation to UNO of men and women of calibre and character and those who wield enough influence in this House and who may be considered worthy to go the UN. If a man cannot influence his neighbour, how do you except him to influence nations. In the past people who had been sitting in the coffee club have gone to the UN. Proper people should be sent to the UN. I hope that we shall send men and women of calibre and patriotism who will be able to talk to the best people of the world. If we do not do that our country's cause may not be well served. I am making this statement about the delegations of the past which included some people found in the coffee clubs. There were some others who never opened their mouths in the House and they were being sent to the UN as our delegates. Let us have an all-party delegation, and I am sure my friends on the

opposite side will be patriots and not speak against the interests of the motherland when we have a bi-partisan party just as much as the Americans. I want to know, if the present American leader of the delegation is a man of cabinet rank; why is it that we have not got a man of cabinet rank at the U.N.O. Today we are content with a Deputy Secretary he is the leader of our delegation in U S A I have great admiration for Mr Arthur Lall, and I know him well Yet, we want a man from public life, a man of the cabinet rank, who can speak with authority about peace culture and patriotism in the U N O. It is not right, Sir, that when President Eisenhower steps down into the U.N O when the leading foreign Ministers of other countries are there, Mr. Arthur Lall should represent us We have great admiration for civilians I have met the British Leader of the delegation, Sir Pearson Dixon, ten years ago in Prague He was Secretary to Mr Bevan I remember his telling me how difficult a place Prague then was All the same, Sir, we want a man of calibre, character and status to lead our delegation there We want that there should be a man of character and patriotism, who command influence, who command a great name throughout the length and breadth of India. Let him be from any party, we don't mind, as long as he is a man of character and ability, who can represent our country with devotion, and not merely an official who has perhaps got a rapid promotion.

One last point, Sir, and that is about radiation Our voice is not sufficiently raised about the effects of radiation The effects of radiation are, that in countries which eat only rice the damage is six times more than in European countries where they take calcium out of milk. From 4000 to 40000 people perish from lukaemia every year. Then, Sir, from genetic effects 5000 to 50,000 people die. These are the effects of radiation The hon. Prime Minister raised a very fine note and told us about the danger, but today have not sufficiently risen to the occasion. We have to fight We read in the papers that in three months the Americans have had 30 experiments in the Pacific—Japan says 17, and Russians say over 30; whom are we to believe Very soon we and our children will be suffering from Lukaemia, an incurable disease. What about the genetic effects This Parliament must, therefore, initiate a live campaign throughout the country, throughout the world Our view must be put forward by men of character and ability who can put our case across the forums of the world We must have men who can tell to the world that ours is a non-aligned country, a non-violent country

Lastly, Sir, about Cyprus we are keeping quiet Whether the territory is of the East or of the West, we must raise our voice We cannot just abstain from voting at the U.N O because we will offend our British godfathers No We owe a duty to the people of Cyprus, who are today run down to earth, who are suffering day and night Their union with Greece is a legitimate aspiration I do hope, Sir, that we shall not abstain from voting at the U N O I hope that we shall vote for Cyprus, plead for Cyprus and speak for Cyprus fearlessly, and not be cowed down by any kind of friendship or pressure this way or that way

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the very comprehensive survey given by the hon speaker who preceded me, I hope you will forgive me if I talk about problems which are near to us and in which we are more intimately interested than in the big problems of this world

First of all, I want to talk about the Indo-Pakistan border raids or troubles I am glad that the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Pakistan are going to meet in the near future, and I am sure that both these persons of goodwill will be able to forge out some policy which will enable these two great neighbouring countries to live in peace and amity.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I wish success to this meeting, not a temporary success but a lasting success.

But, Sir, I was rather pained when an hon. speaker on the floor of this House said today that Indians, who braved the might of the British Empire, are feeling afraid of these Pakistan raids. I am afraid, that is not true. It is not a question of being afraid of anybody; it is not a question of feeling bullied by anybody. I represent a constituency where the border of India lies only a few yards away from the border of Pakistan. I go about my constituency. You might have read in the papers that some time back some Khaksars entered a place called Metla in Gurdaspur District, and there was a great deal of noise made about that in the Press. I also know that in the State from which I come, the State of Punjab, the Pakistan police have done a great deal of damage to human life and property as in Fazilka in the District of Ferozepur. I also know what the people of Punjab know what the movement of Ghulam Abbas was aimed at. They also know all about the activities of Allama Mashriqi. They also know what had been done sometime back to our diplomats at Lahore! how they had been subjected to abuse and slander. They also know what happened to the Deputy High Commissioner's office. They know all these things. It is not as though they are ignorant of these things; they are fully informed about these things. But I can assure you that when I went to Metla, which is in my constituency, the cry of the people there was not that they should be removed to some other area, but they wanted that the land which was lying un-cultivated near the border should be given to them so that they may be able to cultivate it.

Is that, Sir, a voice of fear? Is that the voice of those persons who are afraid of these raids? Certainly not. Our people are not afraid of these raids, even though they live in the border areas. What I say about Punjab also holds true in the case of the people of Assam and also the people of West Bengal. It is true that Assam has been subjected to some kind of trouble during the recent months. It is also true that constant irritation has been going on between West Bengal and East Pakistan. All these things are there. But to accuse the people of India of being afraid of raids is a travesty of truth, it is far from the truth. The people are not afraid. As I told you just now, they actually want the lands which are near the border so that they may be able to cultivate it. If they are afraid, they would not like to go near the lands which are adjoining the border. No; they are not afraid.

But, Sir, there is one thing, and it is this. They are very sorry that the people of Pakistan who have been one with them all these years, throughout all these centuries should adopt an attitude which, to put it very mildly, should not be a good neighbourly attitude. Some time back, the Ministry of External Affairs distributed a pamphlet to us which contained some extracts from some of the newspapers in Pakistan in which the cry of *jehad* was raised openly and violently and stridently against India. Even now the Pakistan press does that. When the Radio speaks from Cairo to the Arabs, some of the democracies in this world take note of that this radio is inciting this country or that country. They issue statements about them and they make that a point in their speeches in the U.N.O. and other places. They talk about the radio which is called the Voice of Damascuss or something like that. But these persons who represent the democracies do not raise their voice against the radio of Pakistan or against the press of Pakistan which, I can assure you, says more bitter things, worse things about our country *viz-a-vis* the relationships of our country with Pakistan than are said by the radio about

which statements are made in international gatherings and other gatherings Therefore, I would say that, irritating as all these things are, troublesome as all these things are, the meeting between our Prime Minister and the Pakistan Prime Minister should be fruitul I would also like that Pakistan should not take everything as an act of aggression It was said on the floor of the House that they will stop consideration of all these canal water disputes beyond 1962 and if that is done, it will be taken as an act of aggression There are some people who live in an atmosphere of aggression and everything that is done is interpreted in terms of aggression as there are some persons who live in an atmosphere of sin It is said Panchsheel is born of sin, Pakistan is born of sin I do not know what to say about it I must say that this is an atmosphere I can assure you that no treaty about ratios between our country with the other country could help us If treaties could have helped countries, I think this world would have been a great world long long ago You know how people treat treaties Therefore, we are not to talk of different ratios after 11 years of Partition We are not to make a new sore out of it We have to think in terms of promoting friendly relations as our Government has been doing all these years, and as our Government wants to do in the times to come This was the first point that I wanted to make

A great deal has been said about Panchsheel The hon Speaker who preceded me said, Panchsheel was born in sin I am not a theologian I do not know much of theology I cannot speak here about sin or anything else I do not understand sin and all its implications But, I know there are certain philosophies in which the effect of sin is pervasive and paramount. There are other philosophies in which the effect of sin is subordinate and not pronounced I know there is a philosophy in which I believe, in which it is said that one can overcome the influence of sin by pious deeds In the first place, I do not believe that Panchsheel was born in sin Even if it was born in sin, by the noble work it has done, by *punya karma* by the pious action it has done, I think Panchsheel has regenerated itself Panchsheel has become a regenerate, new and noble doctrine for all the nations of the world which seek peace Here I want to quote briefly an unsolicited testimony which has been given to the leadership of our Prime Minister It has been said·

> "Only India could take a genuine bird's eye view which was why Mr Nehru had been able to carve out a great position for India "simply by pointing out what should have been quite obvious facts" The moral political propositions he expounded were now largely accepted"

I am taking an extract from a newspaper published in England

> " largely accepted even by those to whom they were unpalatable and Western policy was more and more based on them "

An Hon Member: What is the name of the paper?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The name of the paper is, Economist of London The moral and political philosophy which Panchsheel embodies is accepted by the Western democracies even though at one time, it was thought to be unpalatable to them Therefore, I believe, without trying to be very vain, without trying to be egotistical, that the doctrine of Panchsheel has not been propagated sufficiently I believe its concepts have not been made so evident as they should have been I believe that after Bandung Conference, we have ceased to think of them I believe that after all these years, Panchsheel should not be put—I should not like to say so—in cold storage There was a time when many talked about Panchsheel Now we have forgotten that I would therefore suggest very humbly that the salvation of the world lies in the acceptance of the doctrine of Panchsheel and in the implementation of that

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

doctrine and the more widely it is known, the better it would be for all the countries of the world. I would say that something should be done by our country and by the other countries also who have accepted Panchsheel to make its knowledge widely diffused in the other countries of the world.

Much has been said about the summit conference, that this gentleman favoured our country and that gentleman did not favour our country, that this gentleman wanted that India should be one of the five nations, and that gentleman did not want us to be reckoned as that. I do not want to enter into that kind of controversy I think that won't take us very far I want to submit very respectfully that something should be done to call a Bandung Conference on the model of the old Bandung Conference. It may be an enlarged conference and the number of invitees may be larger than that. It should be called and in that conference, the overall need of this world, the most comprehensive need of this world, that is, peace, should be thought out again. There should be some re-thinking done on this problem. There is a great deal of confusion in the minds of the people on this. I think some guidance, if I can use that word in an innocent sense, or direction should be given to the peoples of the world who have peace at heart

One small point and I have finished, and that is about atomic radiation. Japan is doing a great deal in order to bring home to the minds of the people of the hazard of radio fall out—atomic radiation. She has been doing it consistently. She has been calling conferences on a non-official level in order to acquaint the nations of the world with these dangers. There are perils; I know the Prime Minister referred to those perils. I also know that we had brought out a book about these things. So, I would say that the Japanese who are doing a great deal in order to acquaint the world with the dangers of this kind of radio fallout deserve our support. I think they are having a conference, at this time, against A-bomb or H-bomb, at the non-official level. I think we should send a message of goodwill to them that they should suceed in their effort and that they should continue in their effort. Of course, the Japanese alone cannot achieve the objective which is at their heart and which all of us have at heart. But it is good to send them good cheer so that they can be expected to go on with this very difficult task all these years.

So, I would say that, at this time, as our Prime Minister has said, the world has been on the brink of war, and it is not only now but every now and then we are on the brink of war. The overall problem for mankind is the problem of peace and anything that can promote peace is welcome to them I would say.. ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find a Member crossing the Chair A senior Member should be more careful. No Member should pass between the Member speaking and the Chair

Shri Ranga: I am sorry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would say that the policy of the Government which is policy of *Panchsheel*, which is the policy of peace, the policy of goodwill, the policy of friendliness, should be approved, and I am sure that that way lies the good of us all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kalika Singh.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: The hon. Prime Minister is here and I want to speak especially when he is here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might wait. He might get his opportunity as he desires.

श्री कालिका सिंह (आजमगढ़) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दुनिया में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पैदा हो गई है वह बहुत भयानक है। इस वक्त जब हम अपनी नीति निर्धारित करते हैं तो उसे हम यह देख कर के निर्धारित करना होगा कि जो स्थिति इस वक्त मिडल ईस्ट में है, यूरोप में है तथा ससार के दूसरे भागों में है, उस का असर भारत के ऊपर क्या पड़ेगा।

आज जोर्डन मे अग्रेजी फौजें उतरी है और लेबनान में अमरीकी सेनाये आई है। रूस की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि ये सेनायें १०,००० या २०,००० तक ही सीमित नही है बल्कि इन की संख्या ७०,००० तक पहुंच गई है, फिर चाहे ये सेनाये समुद्र के किनारे पर हो, मैडीटेरियन मे हो, लेबनान मे हों, जोर्डन में हों या उस के आस पड़ोस मे हो। ऐसी सूरत में हमें यह देखना है कि इस का असर भारत के ऊपर क्या पड सकता है।

सन् १९४७ मे जब भारतवर्ष आजाद हुआ था, जब ट्रासफर आफ पावर हुआ था, उसी वक्त पैलेस्टाईन का भी बटवारा हुआ था और उस का भी ट्रासफर आफ पावर हुआ था। उस का बटवारा उस तरह से नही हुआ जिस तरह भारत का हुआ था या वहा ट्रांसफर आफ पावर उस तरह मे नही हुआ जिस तरह मे भारत मे हुआ था। उस का बटवारा ब्रिटेन ने युनाइटेड नेशस की ऐजमी के जरिये मे किया था। यू० एन० का पैलेस्टाइन का जो मैडेट था वह ब्रिटेन के हाथ में था और बीसियो बरस मे वह उस के हाथ मे चला आ रहा था। तो ३० नवम्बर, १९४७ को उस का बटवारा हुआ और उस में से इजराइल का राज्य बना था और जो दूसरा राज्य बना था उस को बाद मे जोर्डन म मिला दिया गया था। यह एक अरब स्टेट कायम की गई थी। १५ अगस्त, १९४७ को जैसे भारत का बटवारा हुआ उसी तरह ब्रिटेन ने पैलेस्टाइन का बटवारा खुद न कर के युनाइटेड नेशंस के जरिये से करवाया। ये दोनो चीजे सन् १९४७ में हुई थीं और एक साथ हुई थी। इस का एक अर्थ यह भी निकल सकता है कि चूकि अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ रहे थे इस वास्ते मिडिल ईस्ट के रास्ते से हट जाना भी उन्होने यह जरूरी समझा था। उस वक्त ब्रिटेन में लेबर पार्टी की सरकार थी और अमरीका मे रूजवैल्ट की सरकार थी। अग्रजों और अमरीकनों दोनो की उस वक्त नीति ऐसी थी कि सन् १९४५ मे जब यू० एन० चार्टर पर दस्तखत हुए थे और हिन्दुस्तान भी उसका मेम्बर हो चुका था और चर्चिल ने स्वराज्य लेना नही चाहा था, उसने कहा था कि जो अटलांटिक चार्टर पर हस्ताक्षर हुए है वह सिर्फ यूरोप पर ही लागू होगा, सारे ससार भर पर लागू नही होगा। लेकिन बाद मे रूजवैल्ट ने और रूस ने और लेबर सरकार के एटली साहब ने सभी ने मिल कर यह कहा कि जो चार फ्रीडम्स ससार की है जो कि हर आदमी को दी गई है उन का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन जरूरी है और वे कार्यान्वित होनी चाहिये और इसी के मुताबिक बहुत से देशों को स्वराज्य प्राप्त हुआ। सन् १९४७ में इसी पालिसी के तहत पैलेस्टाइन का जो मैडेट था वह भी ब्रिटेन ने सरैन्डर किया और जो रास्ता था वह ब्रिटेन ने छोड दिया। भारत को उस ने आजाद किया और इसका बटवारा किया।

लेकिन आज ११ बरस के बाद परिस्थिति कुछ बदली हुई है। अमरीका मे रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की सरकार कायम है तो ब्रिटेन मे कजरवेटिव सरकार बनी हुई है और आज मालूम यह हो रहा है कि जो बदली हुई नीति है उस के अन्तर्गत आज उस रास्ते के ऊपर आइजनहावर डाक्ट्रिन जिसको कहा जाता है और जो कि एक नया डाक्ट्रिन है, उस के मुताबिक मिडल ईस्ट के ऊपर फिर से अंग्रेज फौलादी पंजा जमाने की कोशिश कर रहे है। यह नीति एथनी ईडन ने चली थी साल भर पहले और तमाम एग्लो अमेरीकन ब्लाक का पूर समर्थन पहले पहल प्राप्त किया लेकिन

[श्री कालिका सिंह]

बाद में जो काम उन्होंने किया और जो तरीका अपनाया वह गलत अख्त्यार किया और गलत तरीका अपनाया और उन्होंने अमरीका का साथ पूरे का पूरा नहीं लिया और यह तब हुआ जब वह इजिप्ट में कूद पड़े। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि ९ जनवरी १९५७ को उन को त्याग-पत्र देना पड़ा। अब मैकमिलन साहब ने जो कुछ किया है बिल्कुल वही चीज की है जो एथनी ईडन साहब चाहते थे लेकिन जो तरीका इस्तेमाल में वे लाये हैं वह तरीका अमरीका को साथ ले कर चलने का है। अमरीका ने उन से कहा कि तुम लेबनान में चलो और बाद में हम जोर्डन में आयेंगे और आज ईजिप्ट के खिलाफ उतरने के बजाय वे लेबनान और जोर्डन, इन दो छोटे छोटे मुल्कों में उतरे हैं। लेकिन चीज वही है यानी नीति जो है कंजरवेटिव सरकार की ब्रिटेन में और रिपब्लिकन सरकार की अमरीका में। उस के मुताबिक वे मिडल ईस्ट के ऊपर बराबर कब्जा जमाये रखना चाहते हैं। यह बात साफ मालूम हो रही है। कहा यह जाता है कि वहां पर आयल रिजर्व है और बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में है, इतना ज्यादा मात्रा में कि ६२ प्रतिशत संसार का तेल वहीं पर है और १५ परसेंट का जो आयल रिजर्व है वह अमरीका में है और ११ प्रतिशत एशिया में तथा संसार के दूसरे भागों में है। आयल ब्रिटेन के लिये बहुत जरूरी चीज है, इस को मैं मानता हूं। वे आयल के पीछे ही नहीं हैं बल्कि मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे पुरानी जो उन की साम्राज्यवादी नीति थी अंग्रेजों की, अमरीकनों की और रशियन डेमोक्रेसीज की क्या उस पर तो वे नहीं चल रहे हैं और क्या उस नीति पर वे वापस जाना तो नहीं चाहते।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि जिस प्रकार जार्डन में ब्रिटेन आया है उस से पुरानी नीति का एक नमूना हम को मिला है। जहां तक लेबनान का सवाल है वह इडायरेक्ट एग्रेशन का सवाल है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून यह है कि अगर कोई देश जिसमें कि लीगली कांस्टीट्यूटिड गवर्नमेंट हो, उसका हैड किसी को निमंत्रण दे दे तो वहां पर फौजें जा सकती हैं बशर्ते कि दो और चीजें उस के अन्दर हों। पहली चीज तो यह होनी चाहिये कि सिविल वार फोमेंट करने के लिये कोई बाहर की ताकत कोशिश करती हुई साबित हो जाये, फोमेंटिंग आफ सिविल स्ट्राइफ, और दूसरी यह है कि आर्म्ड इंटरवेंशन साबित होना चाहिये। जब ये दोनों बातें हों और अगर कोई लीगली कांस्टीट्यूटिड गवर्नमेंट किसी को निमंत्रण दे, तब वह बाहरी ताकत उस के मामले में दखल दे सकती है।

लेबनान में यह स्थिति थी कि अमरीका की स्थिति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में साफ है। चाहे समिट कान्फ्रेंस हो चाहे कुछ और हो अमरीका कह सकता है कि लेबनान में वह गया क्योंकि वहां पर यू० एन० आब्जरवर्स का जो ग्रुप है उस की रिपोर्ट अडर कंट्रोवर्सी थी और वहां दो महीने पहले से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो चुकी थी कि वहां फारेन आर्मी जा सकती थी। एक छोटी सी किंगडम आफ क्वैत है जहां की आबादी दो लाख की है वहां पर अंग्रेज फौजें गई हैं और सिर्फ यह कहा है कि हैशेमाइट किंगडम आफ जार्डन की वजह से हम वहां गये हैं। हम को किंग हुसैन ने निमंत्रण दिया और उस के ऊपर हम चले गये। कोई भी स्थिति वहां ऐसी नहीं थी कि वहां रूस या यूनाइटेड अरब रिपब्लिक या कोई भी ऐसी पावर एक बल्वा की स्थिति पैदा कर के सरकार को बदलना चाहती हो। अंग्रेजों की तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि हमारे सामने यह बात आई कि १७ जुलाई को जार्डन का जो बादशाह था उस को लोग निकाल देंगे। अगर कहीं के बादशाह को वहां के लोग निकालना चाहते हैं तो इस के लिये या उस को बचाने के लिये कोई फारेन आर्मी नहीं भेजी जा सकती है

जार्डन में जिस प्रकार अंग्रेज उतरे हैं, वे एक बहाना करके उतरे हैं, और सिर्फ इसलिये उतरे हैं कि सिक्योरिटी काऊंसिल में रूस द्वारा वीटो न होने पाये तथा उस के पहले ही हम अपनी फौजें उतार दें ताकि बाद में कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा न हो फौजों को वापिस बुलाने का। इस तरह से मालूम हो रहा है कि अंग्रेजों ने फिर अपनी पालिसी बदल दी है और उन की नीति वही पहुंच गई है जहां कि चर्चिल की नीति थी और उसी नीति के मुताबिक वे चल रहे हैं। आज कंजरवेटिव सरकार की तथा रिपब्लिकन सरकार की बिल्कुल वही नीति हो गई है। डलैस और मैकमिलन इन दोनों ने मिल कर के एक ऐसी नीति अपनाई है कि हम को अब यह देखना है कि सचमुच मिडल ईस्ट में जो कुछ हो रहा है, अरब में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस का असर कहीं भारत पर तो नहीं पड़ेगा। वह हमारा रास्ता है और उस रास्ते का हमें जरूर ख्याल रखना होगा और देखना होगा कि कहीं उस रास्ते में फिर अंग्रेज न आ जायें। इस की एक वजह यह भी है कि उस रास्ते के पास ही बगदाद पैक्ट है जिस को कि अंग्रेजों ने बनाया है। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि बगदाद पैक्ट और सीटो पैक्ट ये दोनों पैक्ट हिन्दुस्तान का जो रास्ता उस तरफ है उस के बीच पड़ते हैं। यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि सीटो का हैडक्वार्टर बैंकाक है और बगदाद पैक्ट का बगबदाद है जो खत्म सा हो गया है। लेकिन बगदाद और बैंकाक के बीच जो धुरी बनी हुई है, इस के बीच में काश्मीर पड़ता है और वहां पर ही गिलगिट एक ऐसा स्थान है जिस की तरफ अमरीका और इंगलैंड बहुत दिनों से अपनी नजरें लगाये बैठे हैं। मंकड़ो बरस से वह उन के कब्जे में रहा है और वे उस को छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर गिलगिट में वे रहते हैं तो वहां से वे हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर, रूस के ऊपर, चीन के ऊपर, मिडल ईस्ट के ऊपर इन सब जगहों के ऊपर नजर रख सकते हैं। और यह उन के लिये बहुत ही अच्छा फोकल प्वाइंट है। इससे अच्छा और कोई फोकल प्वाइंट नहीं हो सकता है। इसी लिये ११ बरस से गिलगिट को उन्होंने अपने कब्जे में फंसा रखा है। बगदाद पैक्ट तथा सीटो पैक्ट, इन दोनों पैक्टों के बीच काश्मीर पड़ता है। इस वास्ते हम को देखना है कि मिडल ईस्ट में जो कुछ हो रहा है, भारत का उस से सीधा सम्बन्ध है या नहीं और यदि है तो हमें क्या करना चाहिये। हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि दूसरों के मामले में हम कैसे दखल दें क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि हमारे रास्ते में मिडल ईस्ट है। पहले महायुद्ध में तथा दूसरे महायुद्ध में भी ब्रिटेन ने यही लड़ाइयां लड़ीं ताकि उस का रास्ता कायम रहे। यह लड़ाइयां उसने बसरा और मैसापोटेमिया में लड़ी थीं और इसी लिये लड़ी थीं कि उस का यह रास्ता कायम रहे। कहा भी जाता है कि जिस के कब्जे में मिडल ईस्ट रहेगा, उसी के कब्जे में दुनिया रहेगी। तो आज यह अंग्रेज वहां उतर रहे हैं। अमरीका तो वापस आ जायेगा, हम जानते हैं, अमरीका कहता भी है, कि वह किसी दूसरे मुल्क पर कब्जा नहीं करना चाहता। उसने फिलिपाइन भी छोड़ दिया। अमरीका की कोई जरूरत भी नहीं है। उस की बड़ी भारी एकानमिक एम्पायर हो चुकी है। लेकिन ब्रिटेन को जरूरत है। ब्रिटेन जानता है कि उस के पास तेल नहीं है, उस के पास कोई ताकत नहीं है, वह जानता है कि उस के पास अगर कोई ताकत है तो वह डिप्लोमैसी की ताकत है, यानी दो मुल्कों को आपस में लड़ा कर अपनी एम्पायर बना लेना। ब्रिटेन ने भारत को बांट दिया। आयरलैंड को अलस्टर बना कर बांटा, इजिप्ट को स्वराज्य दिया तो सूडान बनाया, इसी तरह से इण्डो-चाइना को बांट दिया कोरिया में भी उस को यही नीति देखी गई, यानी उस ने वहां भी अमरीका से मिल कर उस का बटवारा किया। इजराइल का भी बटवारा किया। कोई मुल्क ऐसा नहीं है जिस की आजादी को उस ने कुचला न हो जिस को बांटा न हो। संसार में जहां कहीं भी हो सके, ब्रिटेन इसी नीति पर चल रहा है कि मुल्क की कम्युनिटीज में झगड़ा हो, उस के एलिमेंट्स आफ पापुलेशन में झगड़ा हो और उन के जरिये अपना फायदा

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करें। भारत वालों को मालूम है कि उस ने अपना राज्य कायम करने के लिये यहां क्या किया। आज वही बदली हुई नीति हम मिडल ईस्ट में देख रहे हैं। बल्कि यह बात सामने आ रही है कि मुहब्बत किस की थी और वहां उन्होंने इजराइल को कायम किया। कहा जाता है कि अमरीका और रूस दोनों पार्टीशन के फेवर में थे और ब्रिटेन न्यूट्रल गया जिस वक्त फिलिस्तीन का बटवारा हुआ। लेकिन सन् १९४८ में ट्रांस जार्डन से जो कि जार्डन नदी के बगल में था, संधि कर के, १५ मार्च को उस के वहां पर अपने ट्रुप्स कायम कर दिये। एक तरफ वह वहां के बादशाह को सपोर्ट भी करता रहा ताकि वहां जम कर रहे और साथ में फिलिस्तीन का छोड़ने की बात भी चलती रही। लेकिन सन् १९४८ के बाद चलते चलते सन् १९५६ के मार्च में जार्डन के बादशाह ने अंग्रेज कमान्डर इन चीफ सर जान ग्लब्स को बर्खास्त किया। क्यों बर्खास्त किया? क्योंकि उसी बादशाह को, जिस ने उसे बुलाया था मालूम हो गया कि अंग्रेज उस के यहां जमना चाहते हैं अंग्रेज मिडल ईस्ट पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं और बराबर वहां रहेंगे।

आज उसी बादशाह ने उन्हें फिर बुला लिया है। इसलिये बुलाया है कि जिस तरह से इराक की जनता को इराक के बादशाह पर विश्वास नहीं रह गया था उसी तरह से जार्डीनियन जनता को अपने बादशाह पर विश्वास नहीं रह गया है। आज हम को अपनी नीति इस प्रकार निर्धारित करनी है, यह देख कर निर्धारित करनी है, कि यह रास्ता जो मिडल ईस्ट का है उस पर भयानक विस्फोट हो सकता है और अगर फिर अंग्रेज चल कर वहां जम जाता है तो काश्मीर से ले कर मिडिल ईस्ट तक वह अपना अख्तियार करना चाहेगा और उस से हमारी भारत की स्वतन्त्रता खतरे में पड़ सकती है। फिलिस्तीन को उन्होंने पावर ट्रांसफर करने के बाद सन १९४७ में, आज दस या ग्यारह वर्ष बाद फिर उसी रास्ते पर छोड़ दिया है। आज हम ने अखबारों में देखा जिस से हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई कि आज अरब नैशनलिज्म की बात जब चल रही है तो हम लोग अमरीकी रेजोल्यूशन के खिलाफ वोट देने जा रहे हैं। यह सही है। पक्षील के मुताबिक यह नीति बिल्कुल सही है कि हम अरब नैशनलिज्म का समर्थन करें। अरब नैशनलिज्म और इंडियन नैशनलिज्म दोनों एक ही चीज है, दोनों का एक ही मसला है। मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आजाद कहा करते थे कि अगर भारत आजाद होगा तो अरब भी आजाद होगा। अरब की आजादी और भारत की आजादी दोनों का एक ही मसला है इसलिये यह बिल्कुल सही नीति है कि हम अरबों को आजादी के लिये लड़ते रहें और जो कुछ भी अरब नैशनलिज्म की मजबूती के लिये हो उसे हम पूरे जोर के साथ सपोर्ट करें।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, even though the graph of tension with our neighbour Pakistan has shown signs of increasing rise and even though there is no visible sign of an answer to Portuguese colonisation in the Indian soil, I, on the whole, support the foreign policy pursued by the Government of India and in that connection I would like to make a few observations regarding the various burning controversies in the world and about the working of the External Affairs Ministry

In the Middle East since some months the cauldron has been boiling After the first world war the Ottoman empire was dismembered Many new States were born and many new nations came into prominence, and that created a very good field for scramble for spheres of influence and for manoeuvring for position among the Western Powers In that process we find that democracy could not grow properly in those States. So we find that whenever any change takes place in that area, that takes place by

a military coup d'etat. As democracy has not been functioning properly in those areas and as the people in those areas do not get an opportunity to express their viewpoints or get an opportunity to change their government by rightful constitutional methods, the military there takes the place of the ballot box. We have been seeing that this Baghdad Pact has been reared on the various regimes who have not got strong foothold in their own countries. Though Baghdad is no longer inside the Baghdad Pact, still that Baghdad Pact is going strong by further commitments on the part of the United States. By propping up these pacts the United States and the other Western Powers are finding themselves landing in endless difficulties Unless the different political thoughts are allowed to grow and they act as check and balance the fundamentals of democracy can never survive. No sensible person in this country would approve the murder of the young King Feisal or of Nuri and all the responsible Iraqis must regret for the period of violence that took place in that country for the change of the Government. Though we regret the violence, from the pages of history we learn that they become inevitable when opportunities are denied for the proper growth of democracy or for changing of the Government by constitutional methods. In the last general election in Iraq we learnt that 90 per cent of the Deputies to the Parliament were elected unopposed and the election was just a mockery. This is the result of it.

Lately, there has been the popular upsurge of Arab nationalism, specially since the unification of Syria and Egypt by the formation of the United Arab Republic. If a counterpoise to Nasser is to be sought it can never be King Hussein or President Chamoun. It is difficult to denounce Nasser. After all, man is a victim of circumstances. While the Western troops made their landing in Lebanon and Jordan, Nasser was with Tito and it is from Brioni that the Western Powers pushed Nasser to Moscow Though Moscow's stock of international goodwill was so low after the Hungarian executions of Nagy and his colleagues, the stroke of this American and British folly has helped to make Khrushchev the champion of Asian nationalism and freedom. As pointed out by my hon. friend the previous speaker, the Communists are so very lucky. Luck has favoured them every time. The other day there was an uproar in this House regarding the firing in Kerala, that was silenced by the folly of the Congress Government by resorting to firing in Bombay State.

An Hon. Member: God is on their side.

Shri P. K. Deo: Lord Attlee once pointed out "you have to take very great care in supporting what you regard as a legitimate Government in places where democracy has not taken any serious roots." I would urge upon the Government to use their good offices to influence the Western Powers to withdraw their forces from the West Asian countries. Let Arab nationalism express and unfold itself in an independent and free atmosphere. What does it matter if Nasser becomes the embodiment of Arab nationalism? The democratic forces will assert themselves and the revolution that began in Egypt—is now sweeping over other West Asian countries—will have to mould itself under the pressure of the various democratic forces. The policy of interference should not be allowed without interruption. The policy of interference followed in Kuomintang China had its disastrous effect. We find the Communist influence marginal in those countries, like India, Indonesia or Burma, where the interference is very little or where there is no interference from the foreign Powers.

Now, coming to the Summit talks, I find that though India is not a member of the Security Council nor does it belong to any of the Power blocs, Mr. Khrushchev's invitation to our hon. Prime Minister is purposeful. We continue to receive friendly attention from the Soviet camp and at the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

same time we are having increased cordiality from the Western Powers also. Our outspoken comment and condemnation on Nagy's execution has been most timely. It is a fact that we have acquired a very happy position in the international field not through any startling service done to U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. but through our quieter and more realistic approach to the various controversies of the world for which I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and that policy has to be followed at any cost

Now, regarding the working of the External Affairs Ministry, I must criticize our slow Government machinery which has not found proper men to fill up the various vacancies in our various Legations and in our various diplomatic services. That is why there has been a strange coincidence that India's representation at the four main centres of revolt in the last two years which brought the disastrous war to a measurable distance has proved beyond the requirement of the situation

In 1956 in Poland we did not have a diplomatic representative there on the spot to report back on what was happening to Delhi. A month later when Budapest passed through a bloody revolution the Indian Mission there was headed by only an officer of the rank of First Secretary. Similarly in the case of Lebanon we did not have a representative in Lebanon Our relationship to Lebanon is via Cairo. Our Ambassador to Cairo is concurrently accredited to Beirut. Similarly, in Jordan and in Baghdad, when this trouble started we did not have our representative there. The Ambassador at Baghdad had already shifted as Ambassador to Chile and his successor did not come and take charge of his office from Stockholm. By these remarks I do not mean any reflection on the ability of our diplomats, but at the same time I must say that this contributes to the inefficiency of our External Affairs Ministry. After all, they are the watchdogs of our interests in those countries and they should be alert. World events cannot stop moving because our bureaucracy in this place cannot keep pace with them.

Lastly, regarding our great neighbour, Pakistan, I would like to make some pointed references to the various border incidents which are of a great nuisance value. These raids take place because Pakistan knows it fully well that we are not prepared to pay her back in her own coin. After all, we are a peaceful people and we pursue peaceful policies, but a nation which goes on tolerating this national humiliation loses confidence in its own self.

15 hrs.

Besides these border raids irresponsible statements are openly made by Pakistani leaders. They are openly saying that a solution of the Kashmir problem lies in war with Bharat, and that complicates our relationship.

The joint meeting of Pakistan and India at the secretary level seems to be postponed indefinitely, but it is good news that our Prime Minister received a communication from the Prime Minister of Pakistan to have a further meeting at the Prime Ministers' level We have yet to get Rs 300 crores from Pakistan, and the closing of the Tripura border by Pakistan has its repercussions on the Indian side. I sincerely urge upon the Prime Minister to shed his weak policies towards Pakistan and follow a firm and definite policy, and in following that if any calamity comes I can assure him that the whole country will be at his back, and I along with my party pledge my unqualified support and loyalty to the Prime Minister.

One word more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even after this?

Shri P. K. Deo: I associate myself with the concern and anxiety of the Prime Minister regarding the stoppage of nuclear tests and their radiation. I quite agree that if we are not

active today, we shall be radio-active tomorrow.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Today our hon. Prime Minister began with two points, that is, raids on our frontiers and the situation in West Asia. I shall also deal with these two points.

As regards the raids, I think it is just natural, and these raids will continue till either India and Pakistan go to war or till India and Pakistan get reunited. There is no other third way. We people have studied this question thoroughly, and great barristers and philosophers I might also say, and political leaders gathered together on the 27th July at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. I was presiding over the meeting. There it was decided that we should all work so that India and Pakistan get united. Bengal-Bengal will be one, Punjab-Punjab will be one. Then, of course, there will be no raids.

Now, as regards the situation in West Asia, I have to submit our hon Prime Minister saw the situation very well, sees the situation very well. It is just as he describes, but he did not, I think, go to the background of the situation. In this world of ours, there were small, little tribes here and there, and these tribes were struggling and fighting. Then, out of these small tribes, bigger tribes rose. Then, these bigger tribes fought and then nations came into being.

Before the First World War, there were only about 14 great States in our world. They again fought. It was just natural, natural growth. They all wished to grow. They fought and fought, and several big historical States were eliminated. Turkey, Austria and Germany itself were eliminated as big powers, and we saw at the end of the First World War that Japan grew into a powerful State, more powerful than before. England retreated a bit, Russia advanced a bit. This was the situation. And we saw that Germany rose and Japan rose, and they wanted to expand, spread, in this world. Another war came. I have lived through both these wars, and in fact, I played a little part too in the First and Second World Wars. So, I know a bit as to how they developed and how they ended.

At the end of the Second World War, only two powers remained in the field—Russia and the United States of America. Now they are struggling as to who should rule the world.

Here I must also explain one thing, which is not understood even by some of the greatest learned people—that Communist by itself is just a group of some ideas. Communism is not by itself a powerful force. These are ideas. In the same way, democracy is also an idea. Unfortunately, our people here have got converted to democracy through British education. Democracy has captured their brains, and now every time they speak of democracy. Why do they speak of democracy?—because democracy has taken possession of their mind. They themselves do not know why they speak of democracy.

In the same way, my Communist friends must also admit that Communist ideas have taken possession of their minds, and these two great racial groups of Slavs and Anglo-Saxons are trying to rule the world, and they are utilising these ideas as they are trying to utilise the atomic bombs and the hydrogen bombs and all these. This point must be understood very clearly.

Here I may say a word about the mental condition of the people My experience is that every man is living in a certain stage. Just as in schools some children are in the second class, some are in the tenth class, some are in B.A., in the same way, religiously, spiritually also, some are better advanced, some are highly advanced and some are only playing with idols. So, we find that spiritually also they are in different stages.

I might say here that politically also these people are in different stages. Some may be old, I mean in

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

years, but in politics they might be only children, and so this must be understood that some people are living in a tribal atmosphere, and even some of our greatest statesmen speak of our country and their country, of our boundary and their boundary, and our canal and their canal. They have no absolute outlook. In our world today, we need the absolute outlook. It is very difficult, but you can understand this point very easily . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not so easy for me to understand

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I did not mean the Chair. But I meant that it could be very well understood. If a professor of B.A. class goes round to the third class and delivers the same lecture as in the B.A class, the third class students would be thinking that 'This man seems to be mad. What is he speaking about? We cannot understand a bit'. (*Interruptions*).

What I mean to say is that when I speak of world federation, some who are children politically cannot understand it. That is what I mean. It is very clear I mean to say that political development must come to this House Of course, it is a very respectable House The greatest learned people are here But one thing is also very clear. Suppose a very honest and very learned Hindu gentleman is here, and if I speak something about Islam, he will say, 'What does this Mussallah mean?' What is he speaking to us?'. He is one of the greatest learned men of the greatest tradition; and there is no doubt that he is learned, but he does not know anything about Islam So also, let us say there is a very learned man of Islam coming right from Mecca, and suppose we speak to him about *gayatri*, Banaras, *sandhya* etc., he will say, 'This *kafir* will be going to hell to be burned for all time, and he dares to tell me all these things. It is quite wrong'.

Now, this is the situation. So those people who are followers of democracy or those people who are followers of communism cannot realise the fact that if there is no world government, countries will fight and no army can safeguard or save any country.

My conception of world government is this. Our capital will be at Honolulu in the Hawai islands, and all these continents will be our self-governing provinces.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): And the hon. Member will be its president.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: And in Asia, there will be an Aryan federation from Iran to Assam and from the Himalayas to Ceylon; there will be no question then of Ceylon; it will be a part of our Aryan federation.

I propose the same thing for Arabia. I say that from Oman to Morocco, there will be Arab *azam* Arab *azam* can be created—and it will be created, and then there will be no such trouble.

So, with all respect to our Prime Minister—he is very sincere, and he is very honest, and he honestly wants peace—I would say that he does not know the way how to have peace in this world Peace can only be there *if there is world government; otherwise*, there can never be peace This State will prepare for war, and that State will prepare for war, and there will arise some small State here as is happening in West Asia, and there will be war, no peace

All religions should unite to fight evil and promote goodness There is some such thing as evil. Islam has called it as Satan, and Hinduism has called it as *indriyas*. This evil gets into head sometimes, and of course, it makes very good faces and very good outer garbs

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Now, I shall stop. I would only say this. My slogans are three. The first is that

all the world should be united into a world federated State. Secondly, all religions should unite to fight evil and promote goodness. The third is in relation to the economic situation. Our economy should be that of a joint family. Every village should be a joint family, and every town should be a joint family. There should be respect for the elders, love for the children, and all healthy and strong should work for the community.

Shri Ranga: In the vein in which Raja Mahendra Pratap was holding forth, it might not mean very much when he said that Punjab and Punjab should get together and Bengal and Bengal should get together; I am sure he did not mean that we in India do not accept Pakistan as a politically established fact. But it is quite possible that some who are not inclined to be friendly towards India may possibly try and misinterpret our intentions and then give further fuel to the propaganda that is being carried on by certain sections in Pakistan: that India and India's statesmen and India's Parliament have not accepted Pakistan as an established fact and are all the time trying to intrigue against Pakistan and so on. Therefore, I would like to state, on behalf of the overwhelming majority of the people in this country, and I am sure, on behalf of the overwhelming majority of the Members also in this House, as mere Members of Parliament, and not on behalf of any Government or any party, that we have no designs at all against Pakistan. We have accepted this division as a politically established fact, and we want to live in peace and at peace with Pakistan. At the same time, we are anxious that there should be an early end to these border disputes and troubles. But we know that these are not likely to come to an end very soon, because these things generally get prolonged for a long period of time. Therefore, I am inclined to agree with my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani when he said that we should not be too impatient about it, and there would be nothing wrong if we reconciled ourselves to the continuation of this annoyance for a very long time to come.

Nevertheless, I do sincerely wish all success to our Prime Minister when he gets an opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister of Pakistan and when both of them make an effort to come to some settlement in order to put an early end to these border disputes. I look forward to the day—I hope it is not going to take very long—when it might be possible for India and Pakistan to live at peace, and there would be no trouble at all at their borders, in the same way in which Canada and America have come to live at peace with each other, and there are no troubles at all over their borders.

I wish also to convey to the Prime Minister and to this House what quite a large number of people with whom I have had the privilege of coming into contact in recent weeks have been saying in regard to the role that we have played in the recent crisis in West Asia. Many people have been saying that they have felt that the makers of India's foreign policy have reached such a majority that they could achieve results without having to go to the press and the platform in any kind of a boisterous manner; without trying to upset anybody, either this side or that side, by anything said by them or anything said on their behalf, they have been able to achieve results.

One of the things that have struck so many of us is the meeting that the envoys from the West Asian Arab nations have had with our Prime Minister only a few days back. It speaks very highly indeed of the manner in which our affairs have been conducted in relation to their nations that they should have come to have so much confidence in the statesmanship of our Government and in the wisdom of our Prime Minister and wanted to seek his assistance, guidance and advice in regard to the policy that all of us should pursue in Asia in regard to Israel.

[Shri Ranga]

I was in agreement with what fell from the lips of Acharya Kripalani this morning when he said that the Arab nations should come to reconcile themselves to the continued existence and prosperity of Israel. The Israelis should also reconcile themselves to the continued existence and prosperity of the Arab nations. But there is one little difficulty. That is over the claim of the Arabs for a certain portion of that expanded area that Israel has gained after having forced more than a million Arabs to go out of their area. That is a very ticklish problem, but I sincerely hope that it would be within the possibility of the statesmanship of those nations as well as India to find a solution for this thorny question.

Almost all of us in our country are devoted to the cause of democracy, especially parliamentary democracy. Even our friends, the Communists, are becoming converts to parliamentary democracy For that reason, apart from others, we have so much sympathy with the western nations which stand by democracy and parliamentary democracy. So it hurts us immensely when they go the wrong way in international politics. I can confess to this House that it has hurt me specially when I found America taking this path, this wrong and unwise path of bellicocity and this playing her efficiency in taking her troops within a short period of 36 hours all the way from America through all the various countries and bases and displaying to the rest of the world that the Atlantic Pact is working and that her troops can be transported from one part of the world to another almost in a jiffy without any notable casualty and placed at the disposal of her friends. Under better auspices, one would have been prepared to admire the manner in which they have gone over such a huge distance and landed 16,000 people in another distant land, but under the present circumstances, it is impossible for people like us to appreciate that manoeuvre.

Why did they go at all? Why did they besmirch themselves so ignobly in such a shameless fashion? It hurt us because we did not want them to behave in this manner and they have misbehaved. And who has egged them on? The world knows that soon after the United Kingdom troops went to Jordan. At the same time, it stands to the credit of a large percentage of the masses of the people both in America and in England that they should have protested against this bad behaviour of their Governments In England, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gaitskell, our friend, had the moral courage to stand up and say that his Party, the Labour Party, was not prepared to associate itself with the Government of Great Britain when it decided to send its troops to Jordan. All credit to him, all credit to the peoples in those two democratic countries

Unfortunately for us, we do not have a similiar spectacle on the other side of the curtain. I wish we could have also heard through the Press, the radio and in every other way the voices of those peoples who did not agree with Soviet Russian policy when the Hungarian rebel Communist leader and ex-Prime Minister Imre Nagy was spirited away in such a shameless manner—cruel manner. I would not have referred to it—and I am sure many others in this House also would not have referred to it—and the Prime Minister would not have found it necessary to be so much distressed if it had only been an internal affair. But here was a great statesman who took refuge in the Yugoslav Embassay. There was an agreement between the representatives of the Hungarian Government and the Yugoslav Embassy that the safety of his person would be safeguarded and assured. By that, it became an international act, and ever since he has become—I should say—a hostage of the whole world, civilised world, cultured world and democratic world. Even the fact that he should have been dealt with in that manner would

not have shocked me so much as the scrupulous silence with which it was all done and accepted in the whole of that part of the world without any protest. That is what hurt us because there must be what is known as a kind of conscience of humanity everywhere, and we do not know what is happening there. I am not prepared to say that there cannot be any kind of human conscience in the Soviet part of the world. But it is being smothered, silenced and kept under control to such an extent that it hurts us. And that is what differentiates those of us who swear by democracy from those people on the other side: I feel pity for them.

Having said that, I would like to congratulate the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Iraq and Lebanon. They have achieved tremendous things. There is some kind of talk of indirect aggression, indirect interference and all the rest of it. I would have liked so much more cultural and intellectual permeation in that part of the world where there is still the rule of the kings, princes and feudalism and their exploitation Hundreds of millions of dollars are flowing into the deserts of Arabia every year, if not every month, and yet the peoples there are in terrible misery. Why? Because of this feudalism. It has got to go. It can go by two ways—one by direct interference and another by intellectual permeation of the minds of those peoples so that they would be able to rise against their own internal feudalism.

It does not stand to the credit of the USA or UK that they should have resented the revolution that is taking place in Iraq. I am sure the whole conscience of this country was on the side of the Iraqi people and their revolutionary leaders when they were able to spirit away their own dictators and establish their own national people's Government in that country. Would we not like, if not the same, something like that kind of revolution to take place with much less violence if possible, in Jordan also? I am not interested in King Hussein, but I am interested in the welfare of the people of Jordan. We would like those people to achieve a democratic society.

How are they going to achieve it? According to the new Eisenhower proposals, the whole area has got to be sealed off and kept as if in a kind of frigidaire permanently under the control of King Hussein and his junta of feudal leaders and other exploiters. Therefore, I am glad that our Prime Minister has not agreed with the latest Eisenhower proposals. I am sure the whole country is behind him when he said that there should not be any foreign troops in any of these countries, they should have to go and they should not be allowed to remain there any longer, whether you call them as agents of UN or anybody else. At best, there may only be observers We have already agreed to that. We have been co-operating with them in that direction.

Then I come to Algeria. For how long is the country to go on being a witness to the continued tragedy that is enacted in Algeria? Is there any hope at all for these people? I believe in Mahatma Gandhi's teachings. If our good wishes could give them any kind of strength, we would like to send out our good wishes as well as our hearts We wish them all success in their struggle for freedom against French imperialism.

Unfortunately, one of our friends made some reference to our Permanent Representative at the United Nations. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister would be able to give the necessary details and the answer also. But I would like it to go on record that he has been acquitting himself very well now. I am glad the hon. Prime Minister did not think of sending two or three high-powered people from here in order to stand up for our country and for what we stand, as if our permanent representative is not good enough. Our permanent representative is doing a good job of it (*Interruption*). And I am not

[Shri Ranga]

either glad that somebody has suggested that we should be the fifth power or sorry that some other people have not bothered to mention that. Whether they agree with us or not, our Prime Minister has struck the right note when he said if at any time all these powers who are interested at this juncture want us to come, even then, if we think that our participation can possibly yield useful results, then alone we will be willing to attend. Therefore, there can be no question of any of our diplomats doing any kind of canvassing on our behalf.

Our Prime Minister has achieved a position for us; our country has achieved a position for us—thanks to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and our loyalty to those teachings and also thanks to the unanimous support that is being given in this country by all political parties for the foreign policy that our Prime Minister has been pursuing. We would be able to stand on our own feet and we need not have to go this way or that way out of gratitude or out of resentment.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): How to change the *status quo* without shedding one drop of human blood is the central problem of the age. There are four methods by which the *status quo* can be changed. The first method is the method of consent which I have been advocating on the floor of this House for the last 10 or 12 years

The second method is the method of war. But war, unfortunately, has ceased to be an instrument of power politics. It cannot bring about a change in the *status quo*. It can bring about the dissolution of the world.

The third method is the method of diplomacy. But diplomacy is a continuation of war by other means. Diplomacy and war are the two sides of the same coin. If one has become obsolete, the other has also become obsolete. The *status quo* cannot be changed by the method of diplomacy.

The essential ingredient in diplomacy is sanction. Now, there is no element of sanction left in diplomacy. But the *status quo* has to be changed. The situation cannot be frozen. The only course left open if the method of consent fails is that of subversion, infiltration, sabotage, murder and bribery.

I am in favour of neutralisation of the Arab world if two conditions are fulfilled. The condition precedent to the neutralisation of the Arab world is the integration of the Arab world into one political unit. Jordan and Lebanon must be integrated with the Arab Republic. If this condition is fulfilled, I would welcome President Eisenhower's suggestion of neutralisation of the Arab world.

There is a second condition. The second condition is the demilitarisation and neutralisation of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. If this condition is not fulfilled, there is no sense or, justification in saying that the Arab world and Israel should be neutralised.

I support President Eisenhower's plan of an International Force. It should consist of two divisions, not one as envisaged by President Eisenhower. (*An Hon. Member*: This one is already in Malaya). The first division should consist of black and coloured troops under the command of an Afro-Asian Officer. It is this Force alone that should be sent to the Asio-African landmass if and when occasion arises. Whether an emergency has arisen or not has to be decided by a majority vote of the Afro-Asian block in the United Nations Oraginsation.

The question of the composition and command of the second division should be determined by the United Nations Organisation itself. The establishment of a United Nations Force connotes the transformation of the United Nations Organisation into a World State which should consist of representatives of the people elected on the basis of adult franchise and in which the

black and coloured races must be represented in proportion to their population strength.

Sir, I am in favour of the withdrawal of the Observer Team from Jordan and Lebanon, because Lebanon and Jordan must be integrated with the Arab Republic.

Shri Nath Pai: (Rajapur): There is no Observer Team in Jordan so far.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: There is a proposal to send an Observer Team to Jordan as well.

I would also like to speak a word or two about Israel. Some time ago, on the floor of this House, I suggested that the only solution to the problems of conflict between Arabs and the Jews is the integration of the Arab world and Israel into one political unit on the basis of democracy.

A few months after I spoke on the floor of this House, an American Press correspondent interviewed the Prime Minister of Israel and asked him what would be his reaction to a federal solution. I am glad to say that the Prime Minister of Israel said that the federal solution is practicable and possible.

The alternative to a federal solution is war which may engulf not only the Middle East but the whole world. Our Government can play an important part in bridging the gulf between the Jews and the Arabs.

Let me deal with some fundamental questions in which I am more interested than in the day-to-day politics in the field of international affairs. The goal of our foreign policy is the establishment of world peace. Everybody in this country agrees with this goal of our foreign policy. But, there are certain conditions which ought to be fulfilled. I am not so sure whether most of us realise what are those conditions that must be fulfilled before world peace can be achieved on a global scale. The condition precedent to the establishment of world peace is the integration of the world into one political unit on the basis of democracy. The condition precedent to the integration of the world is the integration of the Afro-Eurasian land mass. The condition precedent to that is the integration of the Afro-Asian land mass. The condition precedent to the integration of the Afro-Asian land mass is the integration of the Soviet Union with the Afro-Asian land mass.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): There is the Arabian Sea between the two land masses.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The condition precedent to the integration of Europe is the emergence of a new political entity of which the component parts will be the Soviet Union and the Afro-Asian land mass. Europe has not to be integrated either by the Soviet Union or by the Afro-Asian land mass. In both cases, disaster will overtake us. The condition precedent to the integration of the Soviet Union with the Afro-Asian land mass is the withdrawal of America from the Afro-Eurasian land mass. The condition precedent to the expulsion of America from the Afro-Eurasian land mass is the withdrawal of America from the Pacific regions of Asia The condition precedent to the integration of the Arab world into one political unit is the expulsion of America from the Pacific Regions of Asia. The condition precedent to the withdrawal of America from the Pacific regions of Asia is the integration of India and China into one political unit within the framework of either a federal union or a military alliance or a joint defence council. The general staff will precede the Defence Department.

Shri Nath Pai: The condition precedent to all that is that you should be the Prime Minister of India.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I have no such illusions in my mind. I know that nobody in this country can

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

implement this policy save and except our Prime Minister. Little does Raja Mahendra Pratap realise that the greatest champion of a world State is our Prime Minister.

An Hon. Member: He does not know that.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: There are only two or three statesmen who are champions of the cause of a world State and our Prime Minister is one of them..... (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: You are the second and Raja Mahendra Pratap is the third..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The condition precedent to our working here is silence.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am in the happy company of the Prime Minister himself.

The condition precedent to the filling up of the vacuums in South-East Asia, the Middle-East and Africa is the expulsion of America from the Afro-Asian land mass through the mechanism of the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis The threat of the possibility, however unreal it may be, of the establishment of a politically integrated theocratic State encompassing within its bosom all the nation States extending from Morocco to Indonesia can be liquidated by the establishment of the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis The alternative to the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis is the establishment of the Karachi-Peking-Moscow Axis and if this comes to pass, our territorial integrity in Kashmir will be jeopardised. I hear that Russia has made an offer of a non-aggression pact to Pakistan. The alternative to the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis is the establishment of a Wishington-Moscow Axis. The Afro-Asian land mass will be divided into spheres of influence and the hegemony of the white race will be established. The Afro-Asian land mass can never be integrated or industrialized if the monstrosity of a political settlement between Russia and America materialises. We shall become the hewers of wood and drawers of water if there is a political settlement between Russia and America. I am glad that the summit meeting did not materialise There is need for a summit meeting of India, China and Russia to solve the problems of the Pacific regions of Asia, of Western Asia and of Africa. The withdrawal of U.S. from the old world connotes the establishment of the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis. With the withdrawal of U.S.A. from the old world, the power position of all the nation States of the old world will be fully protected within the framework of the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis. India and Russia together will halt Chinese expansionism in the Pacific regions of Asia. India and China together will halt Russian expansionism in Africa & Western Asia. India is not an expansionist power, China and Russia cannot combine against others for their interests clash in many parts of Asia. Manchuria, Sinkiang, Tibet, Korea and the Far East Today, there is identity of interests between China and Russia but this will not exist after the withdrawal of America from the old world.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there has been unquestionable unanimity over the policy followed by the Government of India in regard to international affairs. There has been such an overwhelming unanimity with reference to the stand that the Prime Minister has taken with regard to the Middle East situation that, I think, there has not been a single voice striking a discordant note whatever That, I think, is a matter which the rest of the world has to take note of. To a man, India is behind the Government and its leader in the attitude towards the West Asia problems. With regard to the part played by America and Britain in Lebanon and Jordon, the overwhelming opinion in the world had been against the intervention.

West Asia has been a very vexed part of this world for a long time. Today, I am afraid the West is viewing the whole position from a military angle which is most unfortunate. They should really view the West Asian problem from a psychological, political and economic angle. We find that President Eisenhower is talking in terms of a vacuum there and there is a fear that communism would replace such western influence as there may be in West Asia. I think it is a totally wrong reading of the situation, because it is certainly not communism that will replace such other ism that may be there in West Asia, but it is Arab nationalism. I am afraid, in regard to this western diplomacy has failed, and failed somewhat miserably.

Sir, right from the beginning they started on the theory of building up a counter force against Russia and you see that there was the organisation, first of all, of what is known as the Allied Middle-East Campaign. Then came the Middle-East Defence Organisation, again with the same object. After that there was the Truman theory known as the Northern Tier. That again viewed the whole question from a military angle. After that we had the NATO, and the latest of it is the Baghdad Pact. Therefore, Sir, successively the western nations have viewed this question only from the point of view of the military advantages that they must possess over Russia and such other nations as may be interested in that area.

If we compare this attitude of the western democracies or western nations with what Russia did, we will find that Russia scored a much greater victory over them in its diplomacy. There was no attempt on their part, in the beginning, to think whatever of assuming political influence there. They resorted to a much more telling, much more effective means of getting hold of the Arab psychology, and that was the cultural one. I am told that in Russia they broadcast in 70 languages within their own country, and with regard to foreign languages they broadcast in 37 languages. We have also found that they were sending a number of cultural missions. They went to the extent of even sending one of their Muslim Divines in Russia to Mecca as a representative. That is the way in which they proceeded.

Then, Sir, coming to the more particular issues, the Baghdad Pact was the most unfortunate one from the point of view of their own diplomacy. Syria, with its intense nationalism, when there was election, had this issue before them, whether they should have western influence there or not. It is this Arab nationalism that was there at the time of the election, and the issue was decided in favour of Arab nationalism as against the western interests. That should have also been an eye-opener. All these striking features were, unfortunately, lost to the western nations. The result was the present unfortunate position.

I do not want to refer to the question of Suez. It is a great pity that U.S.A., which took such a reasonable attitude at the time of the Suez crisis, exactly resorted to what Britain and France did at that time, when the question of Lebanon arose recently. There cannot be a more inconsistent position which U.S.A. could have taken there.

My friends Shri Ranga and others have referred to the economic situation in West Asia. I do not want to go in details, but the fact today is that these internal rivalries, even as between Britain and America, have contributed not a little to the confusion in that part of the world. Britain, years ago held more than 60 per cent of the oil fields in that area and America had about 30 per cent to 35 per cent. Today the tables have turned—America and other allied places like Venezuela and so on hold about 60 per cent and Britain has only 30 per cent to 37 per cent. If you take the oil reserves, America holds more than 65 per cent of the oil reserves there. So there was the question of internal rivalries

[Shri Dasappa]

themselves which did not contribute to the adoption of a definite policy there In the earlier years, they exploited the oil fields and left very little for the West Asian countries, the Arab nations Today, no doubt, by virtue of the better terms of agreement that there are between the various countries, there is as much as about 1,000 million dollars that comes to this region of West Asia But, as Shri Ranga said, very little of it is being spent on the development of this part of the world

Therefore, Sir, it is obvious that unless the whole angle of approach, unless the whole outlook of the western nations change, there is no chance whatever of having a permanent solution in that area The first thing needed, I think, is a recognition of Arab nationalism That is the basis, the fundamental basis on which there could be any kind of a permanent solution Without that, I think, it is all a vain effort to introduce various things like neutralisation and so on to achieve the desired results

The other question which I would like to refer is the position of Israel Unfortunately, Israel, though belonging to this particular area of West Asia, is continuously looking forward to the West for support and collaboration That I think, is a very justifiable reason why Arabs should feel greatly aggrieved at the attitude of Israel, apart from the fact that they feel that Israel is a kind of sore in their flesh There have been occasions when there were attempts of befriending Israel and Israel befriending Egypt But, unfortunately, that position is not there today What I humbly submit is that Israel must hereafter begin to think that it is a part of West Asia and not foreign to that part, and therefore there programmes, economic and otherwise, should only be with reference to its regional location Then there is some hope of reconciliation between this newly found Arab nationalism and Israel. I do not think that it would be beyond the power of these nations to bring it home to Israel to feel that it is part of the Middle East and West Asia and that it must have its future determined along with the rest of the Arab nations

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One of the things referred to is the problem of refugees That is certainly a matter in which Israel also should take up a very sympathetic attitude I am sure that unless this problem is settled to a certain extent, it will not be possible for the Arabs to reconcile themselves to their position

Jordan is not a viable State It would be wrong for anybody to make an attempt to keep this small State going regardless of the wishes of the people of Jordan itself Therefore, I think it is best to allow Jordan to determine its own future without any outside interference

Another unfortunate attitude of the Western nations is that they want Turkey to be a kind of bulwark against Russia That has long been the highway between Asia and the rest of the western world I think the wiser course would be to have Turkey as a kind of bridge between these two great parts of the world instead of using it as a base against another nation I am sure if this attitude is taken, it would be for the good of all the western nations as well as the rest of Asia, and more particularly for Turkey

I do not want to take more of the time of the House I feel India has already played its part well by its attitude in placing the moral values above all else In fact, that great ideal of Gokhale which has been adopted also by Mahatma Gandhi namely that politics should be spiritualised, is the message which I

think the Prime Minister is trying to translate into action in this wider international field with a measure of success which is, as yet, not equalled by any one. I therefore feel that this mission of India which is being very powerfully advocated by the Government of India is sure to make a permanent mark in the world and change the course of events.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, last month, an event took place in the Middle East with a certain amount of dramatic suddenness. Our experience in the past is, when such an international convulsion takes place, our Foreign Affairs department and its spokesmen usually get agitated and our emissary Shri Krishna Menon begins to run round the world. But, this time, when we look at the developments during the last one month, I feel that our External Affairs Ministry and the spokesmen responsible for our international relations were a little paralysed. Why is it so? Let us try to examine it. In the earlier period we used to say that ours is a policy of dynamic neutrality. Then we defined it as non-alignment. During this period of dynamic neutralism and non-alignment, take a world crisis like Korea or Indo-China. Every time we were running when we felt that world peace was in danger, and it was our primary responsibility to restore order and avoid conflagration. This time, perhaps, we have replied a few letters. Once our name was mentioned by Mr. Khruschev for a summit conference. We were not sure whether that would take place or not But, still, we said that if our services were really of some use, we shall go there. That summit conference outside the Security Council framework or inside, did not materialise. What I feel is, at this critical juncture, in the present crisis, unfortunately there is a certain amount of unrealism, a certain amount of paralysis in our attitude to world events and we have lost the initiative completely.

What is happening at the U.N.O.? We get reports and our representative is supposed to take a particular line. But looking to the fundamentals of our foreign policy and the basic tenets on which it has been throughout pursued, we ought to have taken the initiative. There was a possibility. Because, by the Bandung Conference, we had shown to the world that there is such a force. Of course, the two power blocks are not prepared to admit that world opinion or any opinion in the final analysis, unless it is backed by guns. They believe in physical strength. Some speakers here take relief in that moral posture that India, in the international field is having some sort of a spiritual mission. I think it is nothing but self-deception. I know from the press that Marshal Tito had written to our Prime Minister. I do not know whether Col. Nasser has written to him. A decision is being taken in a certain fashion which is going to have very far-reaching effects not only on the Middle East politics, but on politics all over the world. In fact, it is going to change the whole set up, the whole pattern not only of Middle East politics but the policy of the West and the East. That was the particular region, I mean the West Asia where Britain tried to preserve her hegemony after the war. Britain lost its face during the Suez crisis, and it became clear to the world though nobody could predict where the next convulsion would take place, whether Iraq or Jordan, and it was absolutely certain that the tide had turned after the Suez crisis and Col. Nasser became the leader and spokesman of Arab liberation and Arab nationalism. Therefore, after Iraq, I feel, if our Government had taken a step, a little move, instead of waiting on events, it would have been better. Let us find out what are the wishes of the people of Asia and Africa, who are mightily concerned with the decision in the U.N.O. Why not have a small Bandung summit where our Prime Minister, Mr. Tito,

[Shri Khadilkar]

the protestant from the communist regime and Col. Nasser could have met and conveyed to the U.N.O., here are we, who are you to take decisions there. It is all right, you carry on intensive diplomatic activity; we have nothing to say. We have receded from military activity. So far as the Middle East is concerned, they have landed, and they have been forced to admit that this landing is in hostile land, and ultimately, they will have to withdraw today or tomorrow. I can understand what the opposition parties are shouting, protesting, because sovereignty is violated; there is intervention and our Government also, who are in full possession of power, shouted, protested, but nothing concrete was done to give shape and create a certain sanction to a decision. That was supposed to have been taken or was about to be taken in the United Nations.

I fail to understand all this politics, because, in the Middle East, we all know, the British interest is acquisitive. They have interest in oil. As somebody has said, it is definitely a political commodity, but they have very strategic interests, and while by force of circumstances, they are about to or are compelled to withdraw, what course they have to adopt is the question. The Soviet interest, from historical events, is a negative interest there. They want that this strategic area should be vacated by the western powers. They do not care two hoots what comes in its place. That is the position. We have all sympathy for Arab nationalism. It is in a sort of early stage, resurgent stage. It has yet to take shape. Nobody knows what would emerge out of it, what the complexion of State administration in that area will be. It is too sanguine to imagine that from Morocco to the Soviet border near Iran all this is Arab nationalism, with one centre at Cairo, as a centre of spiritual as well as political inspiration to them. The language is the same. But with all that, one cannot say what type of nations or regimes will come out of this upsurge. Therefore, somebody has said just now here that there might be a military type of dictatorship. That also is not exactly correct. In these feudal countries, whatever little intelligentsia was there was absorbed by the military and naturally, the military alone could give a lead to some progressive forces in this regime. Therefore, you will find, if you take the leadership—the Turkish revolution or the Egyptian or the Iraqi revolution—every time we find some military officers, who had that vision that something is wrong, that the old order is crumbling, come forward. That does not necessarily mean that military juntas will come in power and that Fascism will be installed. But, at the same time, there is the danger that a regime that will come may not ensure peace.

Therefore, with all the demands for the withdrawal of foreign troops, and the withdrawal of foreign intervention, a necessary pre-condition must be created by the Arab world, by the Asiatic world, where new nations have come up, for their meeting together and giving an assurance that "Here we are; we can stabilise this area and we can with confidence say that we can establish a sort of a new order and progress". Unless that assurance is there, this is simply a talk. Either you protest or do not protest, it has very little relevance to the realities of the situation.

One more thing about West Asia and that is about Israel. Many people have spoken about it, but, as the Prime Minister has said the other day, they want to remove what is called the spirit of irredentism. This little refugee nation that was born since 1948 has come to stay just as Pakistan has come to stay. It is an artificially-created State just like Pakistan. But we have reconciled with Pakistan whether we like it or not. Therefore, the Arab world will have to reconcile with Israel. That also must be made very plain. Otherwise, no peace in this area will be ensured after these events. After

saying this much about the Middle East, I would like to refer to one or two things which are of great significance. It is a great tragedy that when Hungary first attempted to revolt against the then existing regime it was over-shadowed by the Suez crisis. Then, at the time of the execution of Imre Nagy it really touched the democratic conscience of the world. But, at that very moment, the landing of troops took place and it was over-shadowed. But we in India, whether we belong to the Communist party or the Congress party or the Socialist party, cannot ignore the human significance of this great tragedy. It will have a lasting effect. I say this because we are playing a certain. We express whatever we feel about the Western democracy. We condemn their colonial exploitation, their racialism, because we want to restore spiritualism, not in a light way as some people are talking. We want to restore human value of human relations in the international sphere and the national sphere. That is our mission, if we have got any mission. Therefore, in the context of the tragedy that has taken place, we must make our position clear. As the Prime Minister said, it is true that Imre Nagy is dead. He cannot be brought back to life. But, at the same time, we must say this much at least that the way Imre Nagy was executed is not the civilised way.

Here I would like to read very small passage from the speech of Mr. Khruschev before the party Congress. He prosecuted Stalin after his death and said: Here is the regime and these are the tenets of my new regime. What did he say? He said:

> "It is not true that we regard violence and civil war as the only way to re-make society. The communist system must be based on the will of the people and if the people do not want that system, then that people should establish a different system."

It was something new. The old order of terror and persecution gave place to a new order of thoughts, certain liberal humanistic feelings and expressions. Unfortunately, the great moral leadership that the Soviet Union was about to take by seizing the initiative from America by banning unilaterally atomic tests and improving the relations with President Tito was thrown overboard. That is my greatest anguish. Let the Communist friends who have adopted their latest thesis at Amritsar on this basis realise that I am not inspired by the barren policy of anti-communism. It does not lead anywhere. While I am inspired by the great teachings of Marx, I do feel that the policies of the Soviet Union must be judged by our people without any sort of hostility or enmity. So far as Tito is concerned, you were accusing him, and rightly accusing him that there are political strings to the international aid. But mere criticism does not lead to international understanding, morality or firm policy, so far as these things are concerned. Therefore on this point we must express ourselves with a view to give greater courage to humanity in the Soviet Union. Only the other day, talking to the Congress Party, Professor Myrtle said that there was an amount of human investment and silently the forces are working. They want to have a little more human influence to play its role in human society there. By our expression we can encourage them. This is one aspect.

One word more and I have finished. So far as Pakistan is concerned, we have heard the hon. Prime Minister on several occasions. What I feel is that sometimes we are constrained in our expression that Pakistan is a Muslim country. If we say anything we are likely to be dubbed as communalists. I think this must be brushed aside. It is a political entity. I do not look at it from a communal angle. They closed the border. They shot our people. They carried away

[Shri Khadilkar]

three of our countrymen and imprisoned them They are behaving like mad men and we do not know with whom we are to deal In such a position I feel that we will never get peace from our neighbour who is bent upon disturbing us everyday and creating irritation They must be silenced once for all with a certain amount of firmness I want to ask the hon Prime Minister as to why the border was not sealed He said this morning that our villages are near But they must be told that unless they get back to 50 miles inside their border, no nonsense about it We will talk We will decide, but we will decide it on the table Whatever you want we will give but this thing we shall not tolerate for a minute This type of firmness is necessary otherwise Mr Noon will present a charge-sheet to our Prime Minister when they meet and we will be defendants as, sometimes we feel, in the Kashmir affair The same drama will be played Therefore I would like to warn while there is time By all means talk, but let Pakistan once for all understand and realise that in practice India will not tolerate this nonsense a minute longer

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the foreign policy followed by us is to a large extent correct, but at the same time I am afraid it is uninspiring We have protested against the landing of troops in Lebanon and in Jordan We have expressed our views that there should be no United Nations Police Force but at the same time we have not made use of this great opportunity, viz, the opportunity that has arisen as a result of the moral bankruptcy of the Great Powers In the Middle-East America justifies sending of her troops to the Lebanon on the ground that the duly constituted Government invited assistance The same ground is urged by the United Kingdom in sending troops to Jordan, viz, that the duly constituted Government invited assistance It is countered by Russia as aggression Some time ago the same Powers were very vociferous when Russia sent in troops to Hungary and the excuse that was doled out by the Russian Government was that the assistance was sought by the Kadar Government

On the last occasion when there was a debate on foreign affairs, great pride was taken by the hon Prime Minister that the United States had accepted the doctrine of *Panch Sheel*, but that acceptance seems to have been with a great deal of cynicism because when it comes to their own crucial sides, to their own crucial battles of the cold war, then these fine principles are abandoned, as they have been abandoned in the Middle-East and in Hungary There is one reality, one objective circumstance, which must not be forgotten in the Middle East, and that is the resurgent Arab nationalism of that area and the fact that this Arab nationalism is compelled to look to the military support of the Russian bloc So long as the Western Powers have vital economic interests in that area, and so long as they seek to buttress and defend those interests by dubious means, by propping up feudal elements, by propping up authoritarian regimes, Arab nationalism naturally is compelled to look to military support from Russia, and naturally that military support has been forthcoming to the UAR in the same way as the Hungarians have been looking to the Western Powers for their assistance in their struggle against Russia

We in this country have been endeavouring to follow a policy of neutrality to show, in other words, that it is possible not be depend on the military assistance of either of these Power blocs, that there can be a third force that could be built up In the events that have recently happened I do not see any attempt to

pose before the Arab people the idea that there is no necessity to depend on either of the *blocs*, that there is a third force which India leads or inspires. That is why I say that the foreign policy of this country may be correct, but is utterly uninspiring. There are many countries which behave in exactly the same way. They also express the same points of view, but for some time at least the Asian people, the African people, have been looking upon India as a possible inspirer of a third force. Have we been able, in the given circumstances, to live up to those expectations? I believe that largely due to our dependence on foreign aid.....

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri Anthony Pillai: ....we have not been able to play that forcible part which history would have called upon us to play.

We have been hesitant in the recognition of Iraq; we have been hesitant in our criticism when the execution of Imre Nagy took place. Why? Because we would like to get the support of all sides. But here, I submit that on the question of Arab nationalism, we could have played a positive role irrespective of the fact whether we get the foreign aid or not because we could have played for a much larger force which would come to our assistance.

Today this Arab nationalism is likely to spark off a Pan-Islamic movement. The Arab world has the largest resources of oil, it bestrides the lines of transport. It is able, therefore, to fight much more effectively for Asian interests than perhaps we who are situated in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, it is my humble submission that when history has provided us with an opportunity to ally ourselves fully, integrate ourselves fully, with Arab nationalism and with this Pan-Islamic movement, we have failed to do so. We have only given our lip sympathy along with several other nations in the world who have also given the same kind of sympathy, who have also criticised America for landing her troops in Lebanon and the U.K. for landing her troops in Jordan. No one is going to be inspired by that kind of attitude, because it is an attitude which will not commend itself to many other small nations.

We have not been forthright in our criticism of the Eisenhower plan which has been put forward before the United Nations. After all, what does it boil down to? It boils down to this that there should be an enforced neutrality on the understanding of the Great Powers in that area, these puppet regimes of Lebanon and Jordan will be supported and any attempt of the popular will to overthrow them would be treated as aggression, and that economic aid should be funnelled through the United Nations agencies. And what is that economic aid? That economic aid is merely a cloak for the exploitation which the West has been carrying on throughout the last several decades. On the other hand, the basic objective of Arab nationalism is to be able to bargain effectively with the Western Powers. That bargaining power will arise only when Arabia is an integrated nation. But the suggestion made by Mr. Eisenhower would merely create some rivalries between these small Arab nations for the little aid that is promised, the vague aid that is being promised by Mr. Eisenhower and that is to be funnelled through the United Nations agencies.

There is also a suggestion—I think we should oppose it strongly and condemn it strongly—for stationing some UN troops perhaps in Cyprus to safeguard these areas against any possibility of their receiving any assistance from outside. For their existence, they are compelled to look for assistance from outside, when India is not willing to mobilise Asian nationalism to support Arab nationalism. That is the tragedy of our time.

[Shri Anthony Pillai]

Then, we talk about these border incidents So long as we accept the reality of Pakistan, and we know that Pakistan can only survive by creating communal animosities and incidents against India, the only way to solve this problem is to depend upon pan-Islam and Pan-Arabia Why should we not invite some of the Arab powers to come and supervise these border incidents? Why should we not depend on those very Arab sentiments which we have been able to get the support of?

My humble submission is that we have got in the Middle East the remnants of imperialist interests, the doctrine of Eisenhower which states that there is a power vacuum as a result of Britain walking out of that area, and that that power vacuum will have to be filled either by Russia or by the United States And here they were asked to fill that vacuum through the United Nations agencies supported and really controlled by them

There is another myth that has been blown away as a result of these events in the Middle East, and that is achieving peace through summit talks I can understand such talks being held with regard to disarmament, that is world disarmament, but I do not understand summit talk with regard to Asian matters, for then it looks as if Asia is completely dependent on the one or the other, and the Big Powers can meet and decide the future of the under-developed countries

Another significant feature in the developments that have taken place is the sudden switch-over from the perspective of summit talks to a sudden discussion by the United Nations, as a result probably of the veto by China. It is necessary to take note of this veto which China has exercised, because in my opinion, China today stands not for the easing of tension, it does not stand for the liberalisation policy which one section of the bureaucracy, namely Russia, stands for, but it stands for the revival to some extent of Stalinism, the continuation of some of the existing tensions Therefore, this particular phenomenon which has suddenly developed towards the later stages of these events should also be taken careful note of because we stand for enlarging our friendship with the rest of the world, and that enlargement will to a large extent be jeopardised by the current tendencies of the communist world

Shri A C Guha (Barasat) I am thankful to you Sir for giving me a chance to speak in this debate I am glad today the Prime Minister opened his speech with a reference to our relations with Pakistan I would like to draw the attention of the House to what has been happening in the border areas I cannot attach much importance to nor do I expect any good result from, the proposed conference between the two Prime Ministers In the last 11 years, we have had a number of such meetings and conferences at various levels but there has hardly been any result coming out of such conferences What the Prime Minister has read out today from the letters of the Prime Minister of Pakistan and his subsequent statements will clearly prove that the Pakistan Prime Minister is hardly serious about the meeting and he does not know his own mind But the fact remains that the position in the borders of Tripura and Assam and also in some areas of West Bengal adjoining the Pakistan border should receive the attention of this House and Government

Papers this side may not publish all the details, but we in Bengal and in the eastern part of India get more detailed news about what has been happening I can make some allowance for possible exaggeration in some reports in newspapers, but in spite of

everything, there is no denying the fact that large numbers of people have been leaving their hearths and homes from those villages and are now more or less homeless refugees in a most deplorable condition. I think it is the duty of this Government to see that the border people are given proper protection whatever may happen in the ultimate relations between India and Pakistan.

As I have stated, I do not attach much importance to the conference the two Prime Ministers will have, nor do I expect much result to come out of that. At the same time, it is an obligation of the Government to give necessary protection to the people on the borders who have been suffering for the last few months. It is a sort of cold war going on, and if the Government have not been suffering so much, the people on the border areas have been suffering terribly; and I expect the Prime Minister to give due attention to this matter and see that the people on our side, who are our citizens, should not be made to suffer because of some desperate actions of Pakistan due to some political or other motives.

I would like to draw attention of Government and the House to another matter. After the integration of Cooch-Behar, there has been a number of small pockets—they have been called enclaves—some of which are surrounded by Indian territory but belong to Pakistan and some surrounded by Pakistan territory but belong to India. Something has to be done about these pockets. It is nearly seven or eight years that they have been lying in this position. There has been no administration in those pockets and the people there are living in a most alarming condition. There have been all sorts of crimes, murders, dacoities etc. No administration is working in those pockets. In our pockets surrounded by Pakistan territory, it is not possible for our Government to have any real administration in those areas; nor is it possible for the Pakistan Government to provide proper administration in their pockets surrounded by our territory. So people on both sides have been suffering in these pockets.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is no question of proper administration; there is no administration.

Shri A. C. Guha: He knows better because he comes from that area. There is no administration there. All sorts of crimes are taking place. During these eight or nine years, there should have been some arrangement about these pockets. In area and population, our possessions may be bigger, but I think even then we should not go on mathematical calculations in this matter. It is a question of human suffering which we should weigh with us in deciding this question.

I hope the Prime Minister will take early steps about this also and settle something in that Conference that he is going to have with the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Acharya Kripalani has said something about Tibet. It was a doubtful question whether we should have a claim on that or it should rightly belong to China. But China had a sort of loose suzerainty over a number of territories including even Burma, Indo-China, Siam, Siberia, etc. I think even after the conquest of Burma the British Government used to give for some years a sort of tribute or some money to the Chinese. Chinese suzerainty over Tibet might also have been of that sort. Anyhow, after handing over that territory to China, we have got some problems on the northern front.

About Nepal we can be somewhat on sure ground. It is a completely independent State; we can depend on that Government. We can rely upon that Government. But, there are two other small States about which our position is not so sure.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

I am referring to Bhutan and Sikkim. These are just on the borders of West Bengal and we are much concerned about these States and our relations with these two small States are just nebulous. I think the Prime Minister will take proper care about our relations with these border States so that things may not deteriorate further. There have been all sorts of smuggling and reports of foreign spies working there also. These things should engage his attention.

The main topic today was about the Middle East. The question in the Middle East is that Arab nationalism has to be recognised. The Arabs were never noted for nationalistic ideals. They were moving more on tribal or clannish lines. From Morocco to Iraq, I think, there are nearabout 15 or 16 States, small or big, including Sheikhdoms. I do not know whether it will ever be possible to have all this Arab country under one administration. Physically also it will not be possible and, I think, psychologically also they will not agree to such an integration. But still the question of Arab nationalism has to be recognised.

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, after the first World War, Britain thought it necessary that they should try to impose their suzerainty over the Arab lands including Mesopotamia and Palestine. Trans-Jordan was a political fiction. It could not have any geographical entity and it could not have any political existence also It is better the British realise these things.

Only nearabout two years ago their eminent General was practically kicked out of Jordan. I do not think it would have been quite proper for the British Government or dignified for them again to send some Army to Jordan to prop up that unpopular king and the unpopular monarchy there. That monarchy has no support in that State.

Lebanon is a small State. It was only French diplomacy that made Lebanon and Syria into two separate States. Geographically and ethnically Lebanon and Syria can form one State and that should be now recognised. If possible, Lebanon should be allowed to decide its own course. It may be that Lebanon may decide also to join with the Union of Arab Republics.

In this respect we naturally come to the question of U.S.'s landing of soldiers in Lebanon. In our earlier days, we got inspiration from the history of the French Revolution, Italian war of liberation and American Revolution. Washington, Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and Lincoln were names which inspired us. It is regrettable that America is now playing a reactionary role in some respects. Even in the 19th century in China, America played an excellent role as regards Boxers indemnity, as regards the liquidation of extra-territorial rights and so on. It was America which took the first step to recognise the suzerainty of China. Now America is the most unpopular country in China. Why? She should see the course of history to understand why she should appear so unpopular in China. America developed its own political power behind the wall of Monroe Doctrine. It enunciated a Monroe Doctrine preventing any other power from sending any troops or from interfering not only in her own affairs but also in the affairs of Latin America. Now, the same America has promulgated a "vacuum theory" and says that wherever there is any vacuum, American troops will go to fill it up. It is just the contradiction of the Monroe Doctrine.

Though it is not possible for us to promulgate in theory a Monroe Doctrine for India, America should recognise that landing troops near our own borders or keeping military stations somewhere within our defence orbit is not a friendly act towards India. In today's papers, we find that some American army personnel are being posted in Singapore and Malaya to protect the countries of this side who may be embroiled in some diffi-

culties due to the Middle-East turmoil. I cannot understand which country can get into trouble.

16.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Is it East Pakistan? There is no other country on that side which can get involved in trouble coming out of the Middle-East and which can be within the horizon of Singapore and Malaya. Are we to think that America is putting army in the west and in the east to support some countries which may be hostile to India? But that will be prejudicial to the interest of India. It is a question for her to decide whether she prefers the friendship of India or she prefers to make India hostile and suspicious about that country. I have said that in our younger days, we got inspiration from the history of America. We read about the American Civil War for the liberation of the slaves and we also read of so many things that America did in China for the liquidation of extra-territorial rights, etc. Now, if we see America indulging in all these reactionary things and lending support to some feeble puppets like Chiang-kai-Shek, Rhee and Chamoun, —I need not mention any personality in Pakistan,—it is neither paying for her nor creditable for American reputation and I wish that America should reconsider these things.

On our part we should see that Arab nationalism is recognised and Lebanon and Jordan should be free from foreign army. We protested against the imposition of the U.S.S.R. army in Hungary; we protested against the Warsaw Pact and the Baghdad Pact. Indeed, the Atlantic Charter, N.A.T.O., S.E.A.T.O., M.E.D.O. and all these things have practically neutralised the potentiality of the U.N.O. We should make it clear to the big powers that military pacts cannot keep peace and bring security to the world.

Then, Sir, there was a proposal of the Summit Conference. I do not know why America was fighting shy about this Conference. I think Mr. Dulles said that if India was to be invited to the Summit Conference there was likely to be some complications and troubles. The only complication and trouble that might have come, was from Pakistan. Pakistan, in fact, protested. Are we to think that the Summit Conference was abandoned practically to avoid giving any recognition to India as a big power, as a moral force? We cannot claim to be a big power, from the military point of view. We have no military strength, no financial backing, no industrial set-up of a big military power. But we have got a moral prestige, and that prestige was recognised at least in some quarters. We have been recognised as friends of all the weak nations who have been fighting for independence and liberation, and that is our moral asset.

Lastly, I should say that our foreign policy has been more or less a success. There may be difference of opinion in minor details. The foreign policy of India, we can say, is not a party policy, it is the national policy. That is the general attitude of all the democratic countries; foreign policy is not formulated on the basis of any party ideology, but it is formulated on the basis of national interest. Our foreign policy has also been formulated on the national basis, not on the basis of any party ideology.

Then, Sir, we should remember that whatever prestige we have got in the international field, whatever success we might have achieved in the international sphere, we should not forget that these are not due to our intrinsic worth as a nation, it is all, to a great extent, a sort of reflected glory, reflected from the personality of the Prime Minister, reflected from the great tradition that we inherited from Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, we should be very careful to live up to their standard, so that this reputation, this prestige may really be justified, and we may justify our claim to that prestige and that reputation.

श्री बाजपेयी: (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि पिछले दस सालों में दुनिया के दोनो शक्ति गुटो से अलग रहने और दूसरे देशो के झगडो में न पडने की जो वैदेशिक नीति हम ने अपनाई है, वह सही नीति है, और उस से न केवल हमारे राष्ट्र का ही कल्याण हुआ है अपितु ससार मे शान्ति को बनाये रखने में भी मदद मिली है। परिस्थिति तो ऐसी है कि आज हमारे राष्ट्र का हित और विश्व की शान्ति यह दोनो एक हो गये हैं। अगर ससार मे शान्ति रहती है तो उस से हमारे राष्ट्र का हित होगा और अगर भारत के हितो का सरक्षण और सवर्द्धन होता है तो ससार में शान्ति की शक्तियो को बल मिलेगा। इसलिये यदि कोई यह कहता है कि हमे इस नीति को छोड कर रूसी गुट के साथ या अमेरिका के साथ मिलने पर विचार करना चाहिये, तो मै समझता हू कि या तो वह नासमझी के कारण ऐसा कहता है या कुछ दूसरे देशो के सकेतो पर चलने की उस की मनोवृत्ति बन गई है। राष्ट्रीय हित का तकाजा यही है कि हम दृढता के साथ इस नीति पर चले।

मैं ने निवेदन किया कि ससार मे शान्ति रहे यह हमारे हितो मे भी आवश्यक है। हम राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रयत्नो मे लगे हुए हैं, हम एक यज्ञ कर रहे है उस यज्ञ मे हमे सभी राष्ट्रो की सहायता चाहिये, सभी का समर्थन चाहिये। किन्तु इस आवश्यकता का एक पहलू और भी है पिछले डेढ़ सौ वर्षों में साम्राज्यवाद के विरुद्ध सघर्ष करते करते हमारे अत करण मे लोकतन्त्र के लिये, राष्ट्रीयता के लिये प्रबल भावनाये उत्पन्न हुई हैं और बलिदानो के बाद हम ने उसे प्राप्त किया है, इसलिये दूसरो की आजादी की भी हम कीमत समझते हे। इसलिये दुनिया के किसी भी देश मे जब विदेशी फोजे उतरती है तो हमारे हृदय को आघात लगता है और हम चुप नही रह सकते।

सवाल यह है कि हम क्या आज की परिस्थिति में अन्त र्ष्ट्रीय राजनीति में अधिक बोल कर अपने राष्ट्र के हितों का सवर्द्धन कर सकते हैं? यह तो ठीक है कि हम अकेले नही रह सकते, जिसे अंग्रेजी में आइसोलेशन कहते हैं, और दुनिया हमें अलग रहने भी नही देगी। हम अलग भले ही रहना चाहें मगर घटनायें हमें अपनी पकड में लेंगी। मगर प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सचमुच में हम दूसरे देशों के झगडो से अलग रहने की नीति को कुछ और भी बढा कर विचार कर सकते हैं? बोलने के लिये वाणी चाहिये, मगर चुप रहने के लिये वाणी और विवेक दोनो चाहियें। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र मे हम कुछ अधिक बोलने के आदि हो गये है, और मेरा निवेदन है कि हमे चुप रहने की कला का अभ्यास करना चाहिये। हमारे प्रधान मत्री जैसे व्यक्ति के लिये, जो सदैव विश्व राजनीति की दृष्टि से सोचते हैं, यह काम कठिन जरूर है, लेकिन राष्ट्र के हितो का तकाजा यही है, और इसलिये मुझे बडी खुशी हुई जब फ्रास की आन्तरिक घटनाओ के बारे मे प्रधान मत्री ने यह कहा कि यह फ्रास का घरेलू मामला है, मै इसके बारे मे ज्यादा नही बोलूगा, वर्ना हमारे देश मे कुछ ऐसे तत्व भी है जो इस सम्बन्ध मे भी उन का मुह खुलवाने पर तुले हुए थे। इडोनेशिया के झगडे के बारे मे, जो अदर का झगडा है, हमें अपनी राय प्रकट करने की कोई आवश्यकता नही। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलो पर हम जितना कम बोलें और जिन प्रश्नो का हम से सीधा सम्बन्ध नही है, उनके बारे में अगर हम चुप रहने की नीति का अवलम्बन कर सकें तो शायद अच्छा होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मै शिखर सम्मेलन की बात भी कह दू। जब समाचार पत्रो में यह प्रकाशित हुआ कि हमारे प्रधान मत्री शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये जा रहे है, स्वाभाविक है कि प्रत्येक भारतीय का मस्तक गर्व से ऊंचा हो गया। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से, जन सख्या की दृष्टि से, किसी भी दृष्टि से, विश्व के मंच पर भारत का एक स्थान है, उस के अनुसार शिखर सम्मेलन के लिये बड़ों में हमारी

गचना होनी चाहिये । बड़ा कोई हथियारों से नहीं होता, लेकिन जिस परिस्थिति में शिखर सम्मेलन का प्रस्ताव रखा गया और उस को स्वीकार करने के सम्बन्ध में नई दिल्ली से जो खबरें छपीं, उन से इस प्रकार का भ्रम पैदा हुआ कि शायद हम शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये कुछ लालायित से हैं । समाचारों से यह भ्रम फैला । यह हमारी परिस्थिति में अनुकूल नहीं है ।

श्री च० द० पांडे : यह भ्रम था ।

श्री वाजपेयी : हां, मगर हमें भ्रम फैलने का भी मौका नहीं देना चाहिये था । हम शिखर सम्मेलन में जायें, अगर सब हमें बुलायें, सब की सहमति से हम जायें । और मैं तो समझता हूं कि जिस परिस्थिति में शिखर सम्मेलन हो रहा था उस में भारत के बजाय अगर पश्चिमी एशिया का कोई देश जाता, चाहे फिर वह इजिप्ट होता या उस के प्रेजीडेंट नासिर होते, उन का वहां जाना ज्यादा आवश्यक था बजाये हमारे जाने के । लेकिन रूस ने हमारा प्रस्ताव रक्खा । स्वाभाविक है कि हम ने उस का स्वागत किया, मगर दूसरों ने टांग अड़ाई, नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में ऐसी भावना फैली है कि रूस तो हमें चाहता था अमरीका नहीं चाहता था । मतलब यह कि शीत युद्ध में, प्रचार की लड़ाई में रूस ने हमें मोहरा बना कर अमरीका को एक मात दे दी और हम मोहरे बन गये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं बने ।

श्री वाजपेयी : नहीं बने तो अच्छा है, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि हम बन गये ।

श्री च० द० पांडे : बच गये ।

17 hrs.

श्री वाजपेयी : बन गये, बचे नहीं, मगर हमें बचना चाहिये, और जो भावना फैल गई है उस के प्रति हमें जागरूक रहना चाहिये ।

पश्चिमी एशिया में जो भी घटनायें होती हैं, उन से प्रत्येक भारतीय को दुःख होना स्वाभाविक है, और इन घटनाओं से यह स्पष्ट है कि जब तक संसार की बड़ी शक्तियां इस तथ्य को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगी कि हर एक राष्ट्र को स्वतन्त्र होने का और अपने आदर्शों के अनुकूल अपने जीवन को निर्धारित करने का अधिकार है, तब तक संसार मे शान्ति नहीं होगी । राष्ट्रीयता और लोकतन्त्र, यह इस युग के प्रवाह हैं और जो भी उन के विरुद्ध खड़ा होगा, चाहे वह कितनी भी बडी ताकत हो, उस को आज नहीं तो कल परास्त होना पड़ेगा । दुःख की बात तो यह है कि पश्चिमी देश, जिन का प्रमुख अमरीका है, लोकतन्त्र का नाम तो लेते हैं और वे अपने देश मे लोकतन्त्रवादी हैं भी लेकिन वह अपने मुल्क के बाहर लड़खड़ाते सिंहासनों और डगमगाते हुए राजमुकुटों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं । अब राजतन्त्र नही चलेगा वह तो युग के प्रवाह के प्रतिकूल है । राजाओं, नवाबो, के सिंहासन लोकतन्त्र की धारा में बह जायेंगे और अगर कोई इन सिंहासनों के बल पर प्रयत्न करेगा तथाकथित कम्युनिज्म के प्रसार को रोकने का, तो उसे कभी सफलता नही मिलेगी । मुझे दुःख है कि दुनिया के लोकतन्त्रवादी देश कम्युनिज्म को रोकने के लिये ऐसे उपाय अपना रहे हैं जिन से कम्युनिज्म बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । राजतन्त्र का समर्थन कर के लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा नहीं की जा सकती । यह स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये कि हर एक जनता को अपनी राष्ट्रीयता को प्राप्त करने का और लोकतन्त्र के अनुसार अपने जीवन के निर्धारित करने का अधिकार है । रूस और अमरीका जब तक इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक पंचशील की कितनी भी घोषणायें करें, वह संसार में शांति स्थापित करने में सहायक नहीं हो सकते । मुझे विश्वास है कि अमरीका के नेता इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे । हमारे पड़ौसी पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे कर वह कम्युनिज्म को रोकना चाहते हैं । अगर एशिया

[श्री वाजपेयी]

में कम्युनिज्म रुक सकता है तो लोकतन्त्र के बल पर ही रुक सकता है। जहां हर छः महीने में देश की सरकार बदलती है। २४ घंटे के भीतर एक प्रांत के मुख्य मंत्री गवर्नर और उनकी पूरी सरकार बदल जाती है, वह सामन्तवाद पर आधारित साम्प्रदायिकता को उत्तेजना देने वाला, लोकतन्त्र से दूर पाकिस्तान अमरीका की मदद ले कर कम्युनिज्म को नही रोक सकता।

लेकिन उन की नीति के कारण हमारे यहा भी कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है। हमें अपने धन का बहुत सा भाग हथियार खरीदने में खर्च करना पड़ रहा है जब कि आज सचमुच हमें राष्ट्र के निर्माण के प्रयत्नो में लगना चाहिये। अमरीका के नेता बुद्धिमानी से काम ले इस बात की आवश्यकता है।

साथ ही मैं अपनी सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश की पूर्वी सीमा पर जो सीमा उल्लंघन की घटनायें हो रही है, पाकिस्तानी सैनिक हमारी सीमा मे घुस आते है, रात दिन गोली वर्षा करते है, यह घटनायें गम्भीर दृष्टि से देखी जानी चाहिये।

अभी पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री से बातचीत होगी, इस प्रकार का संकेत दिया गया है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि उस बातचीत के पहले ही पाकिस्तान की सेना जितनी भी भारत की भूमि पर अधिकार किये हुए है उस अधिकार को खाली कर देगी। लेकिन अगर हमारी भूमि उन के कब्जे मे रहे और फिर हम शान्ति की बात करने जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से उन का साहस, दुःसाहस ही बढेगा। उन्हे हमारे देश की एक एक इंच भूमि को खाली करना चाहिये और यह आश्वासन देना चाहिये कि वह सचमुच ही पूर्वी सीमा पर शान्ति चाहते है। मुझे तो कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि हम पाकिस्तान से उस भाषा मे बात नही करते जिस भाषा को वह समझता है। हम ऐसी भाषा मे बोलते है जो हमारी दृष्टि से तो शायद ठीक हो लेकिन पाकिस्तान की समझ मे नहीं आती .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : चूंकि मुश्किल हिन्दी में बोलते है।

श्री वाजपेयी : अंग्रेजी में भी बोलते हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनकी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं जिस भाव से बात कह रहा हूं मैं समझता हूं कि उस भाव को ग्रहण किया जायेगा। देश मे कोई लड़ाई नही चाहता। भारत में कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नही है जो पाकिस्तान से युद्ध चाहता हो लेकिन शान्ति सम्मान के साथ होनी चाहिये। शान्ति स्थायी आधारों पर प्रतिष्ठित होनी चाहिये। इस तरह की गोली वर्षा होती रहे और हम कोई ऐसा कदम न उठायें जो कि जनता मे विश्वास का सृजन करे तो कभी कभी लोगो में यह भी आशंका पैदा होती है कि जब छुटपुट गोली वर्षा का हम मुकाबला नही कर सकते तो अमरीकी हथियारो से लैस हो कर पाकिस्तान जिन जिहाद के नारो को लगाता है, अगर उन्हें अब अमल करने पर तुल गया तो हमारा क्या हाल होगा। हम जानते है कि कोई चिन्ता की जरूरत नही है। हम काफी समर्थ हैं मगर जनता मे भी तो इस विश्वास को बनाये रखना चाहिये और इस दृष्टि से पूर्वी सीमा की रक्षा के लिये कुछ और भी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये। आवश्यक हो तो सीमावर्ती जनता को हथियार दिये जा सकते है। उन्हें सैनिक शिक्षा दी जा सकती है। एक नेशनल मिलेशिया का संगठन किया जा सकता है लेकिन जनता के इस विश्वास को चोट नही लगने देना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान पूर्वी सीमा पर मनमानी कर सकता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध मे भी दृढता से काम लेगी।

एक बात जो मैंने प्रारम्भ मे कही थी उस की ओर संकेत करके मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। संसार मे जो भी घटनायें होती है हम उन से

अलग नहीं रह सकते। लेकिन एक पहलू और भी है और वह यह है कि आज हमारी जनता की सारी शक्तियां राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रयत्नों में केन्द्रित होनी चाहियें। कुछ हमारे देश का ढंग ऐसा बन गया है कि हम में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता का अतिरेक हो गया है। हमारे समाचारपत्र और हमारे राजनीतिक दल देश में जो घटनायें चलती हैं उन पर अपनी नजर कम रखते हैं। हमारी नजर बाहर ज्यादा रहती है। बाहर की घटनायें महत्वपूर्ण नहीं होती यह मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन आज हमारी वृत्तियां अन्तर्मुखी न होकर बहिर्मुखी हो रही हैं। अगर हम दुनियां के देशों के झगड़ों की ओर देखेंगे तो हमारे देश की जनता का ध्यान राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रयत्नों की ओर से बंट जायेगा और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम देश में राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिये अधिक से अधिक बलिदान करने की भावना पैदा न कर सके तो उस का एक बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि हमारा ध्यान इधर उधर ज्यादा बंटा रहता है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करें कि यह किस तरीके से सम्भव हो सकता है कि हम आइसोलेशन में न चले जायें और हमारी शक्तियां राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रयत्नों में लगे। हमारे अखबारों में अपने देश के निर्माण कार्यों की ओर जनता का ध्यान दिलाया जाये और हमारे देश के समाचारपत्र राष्ट्र निर्माण सम्बन्धी समाचारों को अपने समाचारपत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दें। इस के लिये मैं समझता हूं कि जैसे मैं ने कहा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में थोड़ी चुप रहने की कला का अभ्यास करना चाहिये और यह अगर हम अभ्यास बढ़ायेंगे तो विश्वशान्ति की स्थापना में हमारे जो भी प्रयत्न है वे थोड़ा बहुत सफल होंगे। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि शान्ति कोई हमारे भरोसे पर कायम नहीं है। शान्ति निर्माण के लिये हम प्रयत्न करें मगर अपने राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रयत्नों को धीमा न होने दें और इस के लिये जनता के एकाग्रमुख हो कर जुटने की आवश्यकता है। उस के लिये पहले सरकार का जुटना आवश्यक है, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

17·06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I hope the House might be interested to know the present position of water supply. I do not know the latest position as I have had no news for the last hour and a half. At 2 P.M. I was informed that 7 units out of 11 were pumping water to the reservoir at the rate of 34 million gallons per 24 hours. The normal capacity of the 11 units is 60 million gallons per 24 hours. The chloride content of the water was low, about 7 P.M. This morning we had decided to invite the Army people to take charge of various aspects of this question, not only cutting the channel but also ensuring the purity of the water. Thirdly, to help, wherever necessary, in pumping out water from wells etc. wherever they might be. Fourthly, wherever necessary, to distribute water in their conveyances like hospitals and other places. The Army has been doing this. I am not quite sure but I think that they are taking over full charge this evening at about six o'clock. They have been discussing what to do.

At 3-45 P.M. the report was that at that time five units out of eleven were working, i.e., two had been stopped for a little while because water tended to become rather muddy. But still about 31 million gallons per 24 hours were being pumped. Water, it was stated, would be supplied for three hours from 5 P.M. onwards this evening.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Can normal supply of water be resumed tomorrow?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not want to say something which I might have to vary afterwards, but the House knows that they are doing

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

their utmost and I will be quite frank with the House that we have become anxious even at the cost of inconvenience that nothing happens to the quality of water That is the real difficulty. Of course, there is tendency for some backwash to come into the water That is one of the reasons why we have brought the Army and all their surgeons into the picture.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Is there still need for boiling water?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, undoubtedly water should be boiled.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): 7 parts per million of chloride is very high. It means that water is pretty heavily contaminated.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That was this morning.

17·10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 20th August, 1958.

[*Tuesday, 19th August, 1958*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 1549-87

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
219	Dandakaranya Scheme	1549-53
220	Carbon Black Plant	1553
222	Bhoo Swami Leaders from Rajasthan	1553-56
223	M/s. Jessop and Company	1556-59
224	Crossing of the cease-fire	1559-6
225	India-1958 Exhibition	1561-66
226	Enquiry Committee on the Textile Industry	1566-71
227	Bargolai Mine, Assam	1571-72
228	Police Firing in Bettiah Refugee Camp	1572-75
229	Integrated Drug Industry	1575-78
230	Reduction in allotment to Railways	1578-80
231	Implementation of Development Programme	1580-81
232	National Sample Survey Schemes	1581-83
233	Manufacture of Paper Machinery	1583 4
234	Fertilizer Plants	1584-87

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 1587-1651

S.Q. No.		
221	Swang Railway Colliery	1587
235	Kirtinagar colony	1
236	Indo-Pakistan Diplomatic Missions	1588-89
237	Report of Tripartite Committee	1589
238	Export Risks Insurance Corporation (Private) Limited	1589-90
239	Indians in Singapore	1590-91
240	Export Promotion Council for Films	1591
241	Intervention by Foreign Power into Orissa Affairs	1591-92
242	Employment under Plans	1592
243	Indian Iron Ore Delegation to Japan	1592-93
244	Distribution of Raw Film	1593
245	Boundary Dispute	1593-94
246	Notices for closure of Textile Mills	1594-95
247	Manufacture of Photographic Materials and Film Projectors	1595-96

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
248	Municipal Tax on Government Buildings	96
249	Employment Potential	159
250	Strike Notice by Gypsum Mine Workers' Union	1596-97
251	Manufacturing of Air-Conditioning Equipment	1597
252	Prime Minister's visit to Tibet	1598
253	New Supreme Court Building	1598
254	Export of Iron Ore	1598-99
255	Bartves Mines at Ragupalli	1599
256	Rural Industrial Estates	1599-1600
257	Construction of a new House for the Prime Minister	1600
258	Tripartite Evaluation Committee	1600-01
259	Sovereignty in Outer Space	1601
260	Labour participation in management	1601-02
261	Corporation for handloom cloth	1602
262	Graham report	1602-03
263	Export of groundnut and groundnut oil	1603
264	River Valley Projects	1603-04
265	Indian Observers in Lebanon	1604
266	Law and order in Naga Area	1605
267	Rains in Delhi	1605-06
268	Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudium	1606-07
269	Municipal Market in New Delhi	1607
270	Indian Nationals in Singapore	1607-08
271	Shellac prices	1608
U.S.Q. No.		
519	Mica	1608-09
520	Closure of Jute Mills	1609
521	National Sample Survey	1609-10
522	Local Development Works	1611
523	Co-operative Societies for Khadi in Bombay	1611-12
524	Small Scale Industries in U.P.	1612

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
525	Cottage Industries in U.P.	1612-13
526	Border Raids	1613-14
527	Prototype and Training Workshops	1614
528	Indian Missions Abroad	1614-15
529	Enquiry Committee on Salt Industry	1615
530	Employees in Cement Factories	1615
531	General Post Office in Parliament Street	1615-16
532	Employment Exchanges	1616
533	Coir mats in Government Buildings	1616 1-
534	Closure of Textile Mills	1617-18
535	Nangal Fertilizer-cum-Heavy Water Project)	1618-19
536	Import Licences	1619-20
537	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited	1620
538	Sericulture in Kashmir	1620-21
539	Import of Tin Plate	1621-23
540	Export of Beef	1623
541	Emergency Force in West Asia and Egypt	1623-24
542	Conference on the Law of Seas	1624
543	Textile Trade with U.K.	1625
544	Heavy Electrical Equipment Project, Bhopal	1625-26
545	Indian Films	1626
546	Import of Raw Films	1626-27
547	Fuel Injection equipment and Pumps	1627
548	Fixation of Minimum Wages	1628
549	Export of Monkeys	1628-29
550	Amber Charkha Centres in Punjab	1629
551	Closure of Palana Colliery	1629-30
552	Detention of an Indian Army Havildar in Pakistan	1630
553	Detention of a Correspondent of P.T.I. by Lebanon Security Police	1630-31
554	All India Middle Class Family Budget Survey	1631
555	Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees	1631-32
556	Small Scale Industries	1632
557	Documentaries	1633
558	Import of Cotton	1633
559	Export Risks Insurance Corporation (Private) Limited	1633-34
560	National Industrial Development Corporation	1634
561	Establishment of Presses in South India	1635
562	Central Government's Offices Buildings in Hyderabad and Bangalore	1635-36
563	Supply of Sewing Machines to Yugoslavia	1636
564	Rural Housing Programme	1637
565	Sericulture in West Bengal	1637
566	Diplomatic Pass-Port	1638
567	Handloom Export Trade	1638
568	Textile Mills	1638-39
569	Recovery of Buried Treasures	1639-40
570	Industrial Housing Colony in Delhi	1640-41
571	Piece-Rate Scheme for Dock Workers	1641
572	Chandigarh Project	1641-42
573	Indians in England	1642-43
574	Uranium Deposits	1644
575	Road Transport Corporation	1644
576	Trade with Pakistan	1644-45
577	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd.	1645
578	Trade with Western Tibet	1645-46
579	Bicycle Industry	1646
580	Raid by Pakistanis on Tripura Border	1647
581	Plastic Export Promotion Council	1647-48
582	Small Scale and Cottage Industries	1648-49
583	Planning Forums	1649-50
584	Contai Salt	1650
586	New Supreme Court Building	1650-51
587	Central Advisory Council for Industries	1651
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		1652-54

The following papers were laid on the Table —

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (3) of

Subject	COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABL—*contd.*	
Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:— (*i*) G.S.R. No. 393/R. Amdt. XXI dated the 17th May, 1958.	
(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 594/R. Amdt. XXII dated the 12th July, 1958.	
(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 595/R. Amdt. XXIII dated the 12th July, 1958.	
(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 619/R. Amdt. XXIV dated the 19th July, 1958.	
(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 682 dated the 9th August, 1958, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, making certain further amendment to the Rubber Rules, 1955	
(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, making certain further amendments to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955:— (*i*) S.O. No. 1344, dated the 12th July, 1958	
(*ii*) S.O. No. 683, dated the 9th August, 1958	
(4) A copy each of the following papers :— (*i*) Convention and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 40th Session held at Geneva in June, 1957.	
(*ii*) Statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the above Conventions and Recommendations	
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	1654-56
Shri Naushir Bharucha called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the floods in the Jamuna and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto	
The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto	
MOTION UNDER DISCUSSION	1657-1766
The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved the motion re. International Situation. The discussion was not concluded	
STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER	1766-68
The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding water supply position in Delhi.	
AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1958—	
Further discussion on the motion re. International Situation and also discussion on motion re. Food Situation	

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